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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS

OF

MASSACHUSETTS :

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INCLUDING

1. REPORTS RELATIVE TO JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION,
2. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE PRISON,
3. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1883.

STATE LIBRARY

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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS, STATE HOUSE,  
BOSTON, Jan. 15, 1884.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives  
in General Court convened :*

The undersigned, members of the Board of Commissioners of Prisons, respectfully submit their Thirteenth Annual Report, made in accordance with the provisions of chap. 219 of the Public Statutes, containing reports relative to the condition of the Jails and Houses of Correction, the Annual Report of the State Prison, and the Annual Report of the Reformatory Prison for Women, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1883.

THOMAS PARSONS,  
ELLEN C. JOHNSON,  
WILLIAM ROBERTS,  
EMMA F. CARY,  
JOHN B. MOORE,†

*Commissioners of Prisons.*

W. F. SPALDING, *Secretary.*

† Appointed March 22, 1883, to fill vacancy caused by death of Mr. Paul A. Chadbourne.



## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS.

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*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives  
in General Court assembled:*

The Hon. Paul A. Chadbourne, of Amherst, who was appointed as a member of the Board on the 20th of November, 1882, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Charles O. Chapin, died in New York City on the 23d of February, 1883, after a brief illness. At the monthly meeting of the Board, held February 27, 1883, the following minute was entered upon their records:—

“From the beginning of our relations with Dr. Chadbourne we learned to hold him in highest esteem, for his earnest purpose, his rare executive talents, his quick comprehension of subjects with which he had not been familiar, his understanding of human nature, his sense of right and justice, his positiveness of conviction, and the high moral courage which at all times governed him in his action. Though our connection in this department of work was of brief duration, it was of the pleasantest character, both in our official and personal relations, and we lament the loss of a gifted public servant from an important field of work, and of an esteemed friend from our companionship.”

The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Chadbourne was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. B. Moore, of Concord, on the 22d day of March. The term for which he was appointed expired on the 1st day of July, 1884, and he was re-appointed for a term of five years. There have been no other changes in the membership of the Board since the last report.

The only change in the prison system of the State has resulted from the burning of the State Workhouse at Bridgewater, on the 7th day of July, 1883. The inmates were

removed to vacant buildings of the Reform School at Westborough, and by chapter 279 of the Acts of 1883, the State Workhouse was established there until other provision shall legally be made for it.

#### THE PRISON SYSTEM OF MASSACHUSETTS.

There are three penal State institutions — the State Prison, at Concord, for male prisoners convicted of grave offences; the Reformatory Prison for Women, at Sherborn, for such female prisoners as the courts consider likely to yield to its reformatory influences; and the State Workhouse, at Westborough, which receives a portion of the tramps, vagrants, and idle and disorderly persons. The State Prison and the Reformatory Prison for Women are under the supervision of the Commissioners of Prisons, and the State Workhouse is under the supervision of a Board of Trustees. The expenses of these three institutions are paid by the State.

There are also twenty-one county prisons, maintained by the several counties. The jails are for the detention of persons awaiting trial, and for such sentenced prisoners as may be committed to them. The houses of correction are exclusively for sentenced prisoners, male and female. They were originally intended for those who had committed petty offences, but latterly large numbers of persons convicted of grave offences have been sentenced to them. In a few of the larger cities there are houses of industry (connected with almshouses). A very few persons convicted of drunkenness are sent to these institutions. The Boston House of Industry, at Deer Island, is the largest prison in the State. Its population is larger than that of any other State or county institution, and consists mainly of persons (male and female) committed for non-payment of fines imposed for drunkenness and other offences against public order and decency, with a few on term sentences for these offences, and a few others convicted of petty larcenies, assaults, etc. This institution is under the supervision of the Board of Directors for Public Institutions of the city of Boston.



Following is a list of the county prisons :—

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Barnstable.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Pittsfield.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at New Bedford.

Jail at Taunton.

DUKES COUNTY.

Jail at Edgartown.

ESSEX COUNTY.

House of Correction at Ipswich.

Jail and House of Correction at Lawrence.

Jail at Newburyport.

Jail at Salem.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Greenfield.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Springfield.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Northampton.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at (East) Cambridge.

Jail at Lowell.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Nantucket.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Dedham.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Plymouth.

## SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Jail at Boston (Charles Street).

House of Correction at (South) Boston.

## WORCESTER COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Fitchburg.

Jail and House of Correction at Worcester.

## THE COUNTY PRISONS.

## BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

*Jail and House of Correction at Barnstable.*

There are but few prisoners here. They are well cared for and the prison is always in good condition. During the past year the male prisoners have worked more than usual upon the land, and have earned more than in former years.

## BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

*Jail and House of Correction at Pittsfield.*

An addition has been made to the facilities for bathing in this prison. There is great need of further improvements. The cooking apparatus is insufficient, and should be reconstructed and greatly improved, especially in consideration of the increase in numbers, due to the removal of prisoners to this house of correction from Springfield. There should be a laundry fitted with machinery, so that the washing could be done in a more satisfactory manner. Blankets cannot be properly washed in the laundry as at present arranged, and there is a great waste of labor under the present system. The prison is well managed, the food is good, and the inmates are well cared for.

## BRISTOL COUNTY.

*1. Jail and House of Correction at New Bedford.*

This prison continues as in previous years, being under the same excellent management. The manufacture of boots and shoes on public account is continued, with satisfactory

results. The prisoners are quiet and orderly, and the advantage of the labor system (under which the discipline is entirely in the hands of the prison officers, instead of being indirectly in those of contractors) is apparent.

## 2. *Jail at Taunton.*

The short sentences of most of the prisoners at Taunton prevent the necessity of employing them in workshops, therefore they spend their time in their cells. The department for men is well lighted, but some of the cells in the women's prison are very dark. Bath-rooms, sinks and drainage are in excellent order; the prison is quite well kept and the inmates are kindly treated. Seventy-five new volumes have been added this year to the library. It is desirable to add a small hospital at the end of the east wing of the men's prison. The present infirmary is useless in cold weather. It is at the top of the women's prison and will soon have to be divided off into cells for their accommodation.

## DUKES COUNTY.

### *Jail at Edgartown.*

The little jail at this place is sufficient for the use of the prisoners of this county. The number of inmates is small, the average for the year being less than one, though at times there are several. The prison is well kept.

## ESSEX COUNTY.

### 1. *House of Correction at Ipswich.*

The daily average in the number of prisoners has been larger than last year, and the prison has at times been overcrowded. The buildings are old, and it is impossible to keep them in proper condition. The contract price for labor of prisoners is a small one, and the earnings are consequently somewhat unsatisfactory. The prisoners are well cared for. We wish to again place upon record our protest against the system of having prisoners and insane persons in buildings contiguous to each other, and our hope that before



long there may be a complete separation of the two classes, so that they shall not be within sight or hearing of each other.

### *2. Jail and House of Correction at Lawrence.*

Important improvements have been made in the women's work-room, a bathing-room having been put in. The prison is always in admirable condition. Good discipline is maintained, but in such a way that punishments are few. The food is deserving of special mention, it being abundant in quantity, of excellent quality and well prepared.

### *3. Jail at Salem.*

We renew our criticisms of the buildings of this prison. They were constructed in 1813, and are utterly unfit for occupancy. The prisoners are herded together in large rooms, there being no separate cells. They are necessarily left to themselves, and every facility is afforded for the contamination of the less hardened criminals by association with old offenders, and for concocting plans for escape. In the women's department all these evils exist, in an even more aggravated form, if possible. For none of these things is the keeper responsible in the slightest degree. He does the best which is possible, and deserves hearty commendation for the excellence of his management. The only remedy is the construction of a new prison. Essex County is a large county, containing several large and growing manufacturing cities and towns, and the criminal population is in excess of the capacity of its four prisons, that at Newburyport being quite small. A slight increase over the average of recent years will greatly overcrowd the existing buildings. We desire to press in the most earnest manner our recommendation for the construction of a new jail in this section of the county.

### *4. Jail at Newburyport.*

This jail is well managed, and our only criticism is of the construction of the building. The jail is old, and the rooms are so arranged as to make it necessary to put prisoners together, when there are many in the institution. It would



be unwise to make any expenditure for important improvements, until a new jail has been built in the place of the one now existing at Salem. Eventually, if a jail is to be maintained here, radical changes will be necessary in these buildings.

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY.

##### *Jail and House of Correction at Greenfield.*

This prison has had more inmates than usual, and it is becoming apparent that the small average in the number of prisoners in 1881 and 1882 cannot be maintained. There is great need of a thorough reconstruction of this prison. It hardly seems possible to make it what it should be by any small improvements, though there are some minor changes which could be made to great advantage. Should the old average in the number of prisoners (thirty and above) be reached, there would be pressing need of enlarging the buildings, or of building a new prison. The prisoners are well fed and well provided for by Sheriff Kimball, who is in charge.

#### HAMPDEN COUNTY.

##### *Jail and House of Correction at Springfield.*

The management of this jail and house of correction is as satisfactory as it well can be in these buildings. The prisoners are humanely treated, well fed, and as well cared for as could be expected with the facilities possessed by the officers.

Our criticisms of the prison buildings are coming to be an old story, but must be reiterated until the occasion for them ceases. The buildings were badly constructed at the first, and the various attempts to enlarge and improve them have been unsuccessful. The location is such that the part devoted to women cannot be made fit for use, and the other parts of the prison are so poor that money spent in attempts to improve them will be wasted. The increase of the criminal population of the county has been so great that it cannot be properly cared for in the existing buildings, and we have relieved the overcrowding somewhat by removing

male prisoners to Pittsfield. No great measure of further relief can be expected in this way, for the prison at Pittsfield is now well filled, and as the men removed from Springfield have long terms, they will keep up the average at Pittsfield for a long time. There is no other prison in the central or western part of the State which can take much of the surplus from Springfield, nor do we believe any county should permanently provide for its prisoners outside its own limits. The only possible relief, or proper provision for Hampden County prisoners, must come from the erection of a new prison, which we again earnestly recommend. The following recent letter from Sheriff Sanderson to the county commissioners of Hampden County, presents additional arguments for a new building. He says:—

I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement showing a comparison of the number of inmates confined in our jail and house of correction for a series of years:—

YEARS.	Committed to the House of Correction.	Committed to Jail.	Total.
1879, . . . . .	514	179	693
1880, . . . . .	596	223	819
1881, . . . . .	771	212	983
1882, . . . . .	891	186	1,077
1883, . . . . .	1,131	225	1,356
Increase in 5 years, . .	120 per cent.	25 per cent.	96 per cent

Nothing has been done toward increasing the accommodations of the present house of correction since 1862, 1863 and 1864. A new wing was added in those years, increasing the number of cells in the male department from 66 to 116. The number of prisoners committed to the house of correction in 1862 was 417, in 1863, 363, and in 1864, 281. In 1883 there was committed to the house of correction 1,131, showing an increase in 20 years of 312 per cent.

The largest number of male prisoners in the jail and house of correction on any one day in 1862 was 80, showing an excess of 14 prisoners more than cells to accommodate. The largest number in 1863 was 48, and in 1864, 50, showing ample cell room in those years when the additions were made. The largest number

of male prisoners in the jail and house of correction on any one day in 1882 was 140, an excess of 24 beyond accommodations. In 1883 the largest number was 155, showing an excess of 39, and for January, 1884, to the date of this report, the largest number was 162, showing an excess of 46 more than cells to accommodate. (The last two items embrace the 12 prisoners at Pittsfield).

The population of Hampden County in 1863 was about 60,000; it is now about 125,000, having more than doubled in 20 years. The criminal population in our house of correction in 1863 was 48 males; it is now 163, an increase of more than 333 per cent in 20 years. It will therefore be seen that our criminal population has increased in a much larger ratio than the population of the county, and this condition will probably continue.

The cost of provisions at the jail and house of correction for the year ending September 30, 1883, was \$5,882.13. The cost per day per prisoner was 14 7-100 cents, and the cost per week was 98 77-100 cents. The cost per prisoner per week for board at Pittsfield is \$2.50. The loss to the county per day for labor is 20 cents, or \$1.20 per week. Owing to the crowded condition of our jail and house of correction application has been made to the prison commission to transfer 20 prisoners in addition to the 12 now at Pittsfield, making a total of 32 boarded out by our county, which will cost per year \$4,160. The loss on labor of 32 prisoners at 20 cents per day is per year \$1,996.80, showing a total loss to the county for board and labor of \$6,156.80. Deduct the cost of provisions for 32 prisoners at \$97.77 per week, \$1,643.53, and it leaves a net loss to the county per year of \$4,513.27, a sum sufficient at the present rate of interest to pay interest on \$100,000 toward the erection of a new and more convenient house of correction.

As has been previously represented to your honorable board, the surplus prisoners are placed in such rooms as can be utilized in the prison, the poor debtors' room and a room in the attic being the only available ones. Into these the surplus prisoners are turned promiscuously, and when so confined it is impossible to maintain order or discipline. Several quarrels have occurred among the prisoners in these rooms, and on the night of January 8 a fight occurred between two Frenchmen. Bedding and other property has been destroyed by them. The attic room cannot be heated in winter; it is not a safe place to confine prisoners and was not intended for such a purpose, but merely as a store-room. During the past few weeks we have been obliged to put prisoners in the hospital with the sick on account of our crowded condition.



Within the past few weeks members of the prison commission have visited our prison and have denounced our authorities in terms most severe for maintaining an institution so inadequate to the wants and necessities of a county so populous and able to maintain a suitable prison as ours is supposed to be. If action is taken this winter looking to the construction of a new jail and house of correction, two years at least must elapse before a suitable building could be erected and made ready for occupancy, and if our prison population continues to increase in the same ratio as it has in the past five years, we will have at least 200 male prisoners in January, 1886.

It therefore seems to me a matter of economy for our county to erect a jail and house of correction of a capacity sufficient to care for the county's prisoners instead of boarding them in other counties, and I am confident the necessary legislation could be obtained with little difficulty to enable the commissioners to erect such buildings. The reports of legislative committees, and prison commissioners for several years past, are the best evidence of the necessity existing.

Very respectfully,

H. Q. SANDERSON, *Sheriff*.

#### HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

##### *Jail and House of Correction at Northampton.*

The inmates of this prison are well treated, and are made exceedingly comfortable. The discipline is secured with little severity, and the affairs of the institution move along quietly and with little friction. The number of prisoners has not been quite as large as in 1882. It is impossible to heat the prison properly. Steam heating apparatus should be put in next season.

#### MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

##### *1. Jail and House of Correction at Cambridge.*

The extensive improvements which were in progress when our last report was issued have been completed, and the buildings are now among the best in the State. This is one of the few prisons in which there are unoccupied cells. We have removed several Plymouth County prisoners to this



house of correction. To make the prison what it should be, the contemplated changes in the women's prison, and in the chapel, should be made at once. The great changes which have been made have rendered it possible to improve the condition of the male prisoners, especially in the matter of cleanliness, the arrangements for bathing being among the best in the State. The manufacture of brushes on public account is continued, and the result of the system is seen in the good financial showing. This prison, which has been the subject of much criticism in the past, is greatly improved, and after the proposed improvements have been made in the women's prison, it should take rank among the best institutions in the State, in its construction and management.

## *2. Jail at Lowell.*

There has been a marked increase in the number of prisoners held here, and the buildings have been overcrowded at times. Measures should be taken at once to fit up the upper tier of cells, which have never been finished, and cannot be occupied without considerable preparation. It is also very important that an enlargement of the part devoted to female prisoners should be made at once, as that department has been so full that its inmates could not be properly separated and cared for. It was not certain that the large increase in the number of female prisoners in 1882 would be permanent, but the continuance of the numbers through 1883, shows that provision must at once be made. The jail fully maintains its reputation as one of the best. We renew our suggestion in regard to the construction of a workshop and chapel. Though most of the prisoners have short sentences, some labor might be performed by them if a workshop should be provided.

## NANTUCKET COUNTY.

There is nothing new to be said of this prison, which is usually empty.

## NORFOLK COUNTY.

### *Jail and House of Correction at Dedham.*

The praise we have bestowed upon this prison continues to be merited. The discipline is kind but firm; the food

is so good as to call for special mention; the buildings are clean and are kept in good order. The financial showing is excellent. Some changes could be made without great expense in the construction of the cells in the women's department, which would make it more pleasant and comfortable; but the number of female prisoners is small, and few of them remain for long terms. In the winter the prison is usually well filled — sometimes to crowding — with tramps and vagabonds, who are sent here for terms just long enough to enable them to come out after a pleasant winter, in season for their spring and summer perambulations. Should longer sentences be imposed, this would be a less popular place for spending the winter.

#### PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

##### *Jail and House of Correction at Plymouth.*

Sheriff Harmon should not be held responsible for the many faults in this institution which must again be criticised. It would be difficult to do better than he is doing in the existing buildings. A bill authorizing the reconstruction of this jail and house of correction passed both branches of the Legislature of 1883, but was vetoed by His Excellency the Governor, and failed of a passage over his veto. The necessity for new or enlarged buildings will not be questioned by any one who will examine those now occupied. They are so small that we have been obliged to remove prisoners to Cambridge. It is unfair to the keeper of any prison to require him to be responsible for those committed to his care, when he is compelled to allow them to sleep in the corridors and elsewhere, instead of in cells. There is a great temptation to plot escapes, and to assault prison officers. Formerly the surplus Plymouth County prisoners could be provided for at Dedham, but there is no room there; and Cambridge, which is the only prison having surplus cells, may be full at any time. Even if they could be accommodated there, we believe it to be unwise for one county to board its prisoners in another county. The expense is a large one, and the plan is full of serious objections. The expense of building a prison for this county upon a plan which should provide



for the increase in criminal population which is likely to come in the next ten years, cannot be large, and we believe the honor of the county demands that the work shall be entered upon at once. We recommend the passage of a bill providing for this work.

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY.

##### *1. Jail in Charles Street, Boston.*

We know of no prison in the country which, on the whole, is better arranged or better managed than is this. It is due to Sheriff John M. Clark, who retires from office after a quarter of a century of service, to say that the duties connected with his management of this jail have been performed in a manner which deserves the heartiest commendation. The discipline has been excellent; the best of order has been maintained under the most trying circumstances; but the entire administration has been pervaded by that spirit of kindness which so characterized him in all his relations with those who were committed to his care.

We cannot refrain from speaking of the beautiful charity shown by the late Mrs. Clark to the female prisoners in Suffolk Jail. Her work was hidden from the world, and wholly disinterested, characterized by tact, judgment and endless patience. She had the charity that suffereth long and is kind, and many a poor soul, tempted to give up all thought of reform, found in the kindness of this human friend a reason to believe in the mercy of God, and a motive to try again.

The system built up and established by Sheriff Clark after years of careful planning and experiment, is exceedingly well adapted to the peculiar circumstances which attend the administration of a jail in which a large proportion of the inmates are awaiting trial, and constantly coming and going — men and women of the worst class, jealous of every right, and restive under the uncertainties of their coming trials. He has reduced the friction to the lowest point, and obtained the approval of all reasonable persons.

### 2. *House of Correction at South Boston.*

As a penal institution, the Suffolk County House of Correction does not differ greatly from the State Prison at Concord in the character of its inmates, though, unlike the State Prison, it receives some prisoners on short sentences for minor offences, and some women. The great majority of the male prisoners are sentenced for grave offences, and include many who have served in the State Prison. Notwithstanding the character of the inmates, the prison is one of the most quiet and orderly in the State. The prisoners are employed upon public account, and the results, pecuniary and otherwise, demonstrate the wisdom of the system, as compared with the contract system, for county prisons. The prison is always in excellent order, though some of the buildings are old and can only be kept in good condition by constant care. The tone of the institution is that which comes from an administration in which there is steadiness and firmness, without harshness.

### 3. *Boston House of Industry, Deer Island.*

The number of inmates has been considerably larger than last year, and the commitments exceed in number those of any previous year. Most of the prisoners have short sentences, for drunkenness and kindred vices, and the population is constantly shifting, the arrivals and departures often numbering nearly two hundred per week. The increased numbers demand increased accommodations, especially for the hospital and the over-crowded men's department. Though in no way under the supervision of this Board, the relation of the Boston House of Industry to the prison system of the State is such that it is occasionally visited by us, and we believe its administration to be excellent.

## WORCESTER COUNTY.

### 1. *Jail and House of Correction at Worcester.*

This, the largest of the two Worcester County prisons, has been very full at times, and mainly of prisoners having short sentences. The lower courts of this county rarely



avail themselves of the authority to impose the maximum sentences for drunkenness, and the consequence is that the same persons are constantly coming and going, to their own disadvantage and to the detriment of the prison in its management. The prison is always clean and in superior condition, the discipline is maintained without severity, and the provisions for the comfort and health of the prisoners are always excellent.

## 2. Jail and House of Correction at Fitchburg.

This prison is exceedingly well managed, and the hearty commendations bestowed by us in the past upon its administration continue to be deserved. Throughout the institution there are evidences of the kindly and humane methods by which good administration is secured without lowering the standard of discipline and without harsh treatment. The food is excellent and well cooked, and the buildings are always scrupulously clean.

### OFFICERS OF COUNTY PRISONS.

PRISONS.	Names and Positions.	Salaries.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction,	Isaiah C. Inman, Keeper and Master,	\$300 00
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction, .	Hiram B. Wellington,† Master, .	1,000 00*
New Bedford Jail and House of Correct'n,	Chas. D. Burt, Keeper and Master, .	1,200 00†
Taunton Jail, . . . . .	Isaac G. Carrier, Keeper, . . . .	800 00†
Edgartown Jail, . . . . .	Samuel S. Stuart, Keeper, . . . .	225 00
Newburyport Jail, . . . . .	Chas. L. Ayers, Keeper, . . . . .	780 00*
Ipswich House of Correction, . . . . .	Y. G. Hurd, M.D., Master, . . . .	900 00*
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction, .	H. G. Herrick,† Keeper and Master,	1,000 00*
Salem Jail, . . . . .	Samuel R. Hathaway, Keeper, . . .	1,100 00*
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	G. A. Kimball,† Keeper and Master,	700 00*
Springfield Jail and House of Correction, .	Frank H. King, Keeper and Master, .	1,500 00*
Northampton Jail and House of Correct'n,	H. M. Potter, Keeper and Master, .	1,000 00
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	Chas. J. Adams, Keeper and Master,	2,000 00†
Lowell Jail, . . . . .	Henry G. Cushing,† Keeper, . . . .	1,000 00*
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction,	Dan'l W. Folger, Keeper and Master,	38 50
Dedham Jail and House of Correction, .	Rufus C. Wood,† Keeper and Master,	1,000 00*
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction, .	A. K. Harmon,† Keeper and Master,	750 00†
Boston Jail, . . . . .	John B. O'Brien,† Keeper, . . . .	1,000 00*
South Boston House of Correction, . .	M. V. B. Berry, Master, . . . . .	2,250 00*
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	A. B. R. Sprague,† K'per and Master,	1,000 00*
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction, .	B. D. Dwinnell, Keeper and Master,	1,400 00*

\* And House.

† And house and board.

‡ Sheriff.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Number of Prisoners in County Prisons at certain dates, etc.*

PRISONS.	NUMBER IN PRISONS.										Average Number of Prisoners for Year.	Number of Volumes in Prison Library.	Number Committed for Non-payment of Fines and Costs.	Number who Paid Fines and Costs.	Amount Received for Fines and Costs.
	SEPT. 30, 1882.		DEC. 31, 1882.		MARCH 31, 1883.		June 30, 1883.		Sept. 30, 1883.						
	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.					
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	1	2	3	6	7	3	3	5	5	4	7	78	5	4	\$156 73
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	11	72	15	83	9	65	20	67	7	85	85	504	242	50	949 76
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	-	163	3	174	1	155	4	142	3	175	162	305	573	95	1,333 45
Taunton Jail, . . . . .	67	-	51	-	55	-	44	-	54	-	50	160	913	238	2,904 11
Edgartown Jail, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	1	2	-	5	23 80
Ipswich House of Correction, . . . . .	-	125	-	137	-	126	-	95	-	107	120	300	306	42	845 48
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	27	133	15	171	9	161	9	179	15	170	177	400	812	128	1,735 14
Newburyport Jail, . . . . .	12	-	10	-	9	-	12	-	10	-	11	50	194	22	276 62
Salem Jail, . . . . .	59	-	32	-	37	-	25	-	47	-	31	350	549	82	579 08
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	12	17	2	24	4	14	3	16	9	13	22	125	57	7	54 78
Springfield Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	20	105	11	97	24	94	7	111	21	107	131	125	818	112	883 93
Northampton Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	10	33	4	30	12	31	7	24	6	16	39	200	77	23	281 83
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	26	324	8	329	18	290	10	302	34	300	328	500	824	224	3,574 00
Lowell Jail, . . . . .	77	-	54	-	34	-	33	-	89	-	62	155	894	191	1,341 54
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dedham Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	4	38	13	75	20	74	13	45	13	58	73	275	215	107	5,479 28
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	11	32	5	41	3	39	1	31	18	20	44	74	191	40	1,477 85
Boston Jail, . . . . .	143	-	135	-	133	-	163	-	136	-	143	-	368	141	2,332 34
Boston House of Correction, . . . . .	-	456	-	483	-	454	-	484	-	505	469	1,500	344	46	792 62
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	11	58	8	75	4	56	10	55	5	71	69	450	257	47	421 49
Worcester Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	22	132	31	152	20	115	9	138	28	138	167	475	1,409	248	2,725 55
Total in Jails, . . . . .	513	-	400	-	402	-	375	-	501	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total in Houses of Correction, . . . . .	-	1,690	-	1,877	-	1,677	-	1,694	-	1,769	-	-	-	-	-
Total in County Prisons, . . . . .	2,203		2,277		2,079		2,069		2,270		2,191	6,028	9,055	1,852	\$28,169 38



TABLE NO. 2. — Showing Number of Male and Female Prisoners in Confinement in County Prisons at Certain Dates.

COUNTY PRISONS.	SEPT. 30, 1882.					DEC. 31, 1882.					March 31, 1883.					JUNE 30, 1883.					SEPT. 30, 1883.				
	Jails.		Houses of Correction.			Jails.		Houses of Correction.			Jails.		Houses of Correction.			Jails.		Houses of Correction.			Jails.		Houses of Correction.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Barnstable County.</i> Barnstable Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	1	-	2	-	3	3	-	5	1	9	7	-	3	-	10	3	-	5	-	8	5	-	4	-	9
<i>Berkshire County.</i> Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	11	-	69	3	83	14	1	79	4	98	8	1	64	1	74	19	1	64	3	87	6	1	83	2	92
<i>Bristol County.</i> New Bedford Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	-	-	143	20	163	3	-	154	20	177	1	-	137	18	156	4	-	122	20	146	3	-	150	25	178
Taunton Jail, . . . . .	59	8	-	-	67	49	2	-	-	51	46	9	-	-	55	35	9	-	-	44	49	5	-	-	54
<i>Dukes County.</i> Edgartown Jail, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
<i>Essex County.</i> Ipswich House of Correction, . . . . .	-	-	105	20	125	-	-	120	17	137	-	-	114	12	126	-	-	84	11	95	-	-	87	20	107
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	22	5	122	11	160	13	2	160	11	186	7	2	144	17	170	7	2	164	15	188	14	1	149	21	185
Newburyport Jail, . . . . .	11	1	-	-	12	10	-	-	-	10	9	-	-	-	9	12	-	-	-	12	10	-	-	-	10
Salem Jail, . . . . .	50	9	-	-	59	29	3	-	-	32	33	4	-	-	37	23	2	-	-	25	44	3	-	-	47
<i>Franklin County.</i> Greenfield Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	10	2	14	3	29	2	-	20	4	26	4	-	10	4	18	3	-	12	4	19	9	-	11	2	22
<i>Hampden County.</i> Springfield Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	18	2	94	11	125	10	1	91	6	108	19	5	90	4	118	7	-	99	12	118	18	3	98	9	128
<i>Hampshire County.</i> Northampton Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	9	1	28	5	43	4	-	27	3	34	11	1	29	2	43	6	1	23	1	31	6	-	15	1	22
<i>Middlesex County.</i> Cambridge Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	23	3	303	21	350	7	1	305	24	337	17	1	267	23	308	10	-	281	21	312	33	1	280	20	334
Lowell Jail, . . . . .	50	21	-	-	77	49	14	-	-	63	27	7	-	-	34	21	12	-	-	33	64	20	-	-	80
<i>Nantucket County.</i> Nantucket Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Norfolk County.</i> Dedham Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	4	-	34	4	42	12	1	69	6	88	18	2	67	7	94	10	3	39	6	58	12	1	53	5	71
<i>Plymouth County.</i> Plymouth Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	10	1	31	1	43	4	1	41	-	46	3	-	37	2	42	1	-	29	2	32	18	-	17	3	38
<i>Suffolk County.</i> Boston Jail, . . . . .	123	20	-	-	143	118	17	-	-	135	115	18	-	-	133	141	22	-	-	163	118	18	-	-	136
Boston House of Correction, . . . . .	-	-	392	64	456	-	-	421	62	483	-	-	396	58	454	-	-	409	75	484	-	-	437	68	505
<i>Worcester County.</i> Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	11	-	56	2	69	8	-	74	1	83	4	-	56	-	60	7	3	53	2	65	5	-	69	2	76
Worcester Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	21	1	120	12	154	28	3	143	9	183	17	3	109	6	135	9	-	127	11	147	27	1	132	6	166
Total in Jails, . . . . .	439	74	-	-	-	354	46	-	-	-	346	56	-	-	-	320	55	-	-	-	442	59	-	-	-
Total in Houses of Correction, . . . . .	-	-	1,513	177	-	-	-	1,709	168	-	-	-	1,523	154	-	-	-	1,511	183	-	-	-	1,585	184	-
Total in Jails and Houses of Correction, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2,203	-	-	-	-	2,277	-	-	-	-	2,079	-	-	-	-	2,069	-	-	-	-	2,270

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.	SEPT. 30, 1882.			DEC. 31, 1882.			MARCH 31, 1883.			JUNE 30, 1883.			SEPT. 30, 1883.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Boston House of Industry, . . . . .	494	257	751	470	214	684	416	202	618	430	224	654	567	257	824
State Prison, . . . . .	650	-	650	637	-	637	610	-	610	594	-	594	567	-	567
State Workhouse, . . . . .	80	7	87	154	4	158	159	2	161	86	3	89	59	-	59
Reformatory Prison for Women, . . . . .	-	244	244	-	272	272	-	250	250	-	240	240	-	261	261
Totals, . . . . .	1,224	508	1,732	1,261	490	1,751	1,185	454	1,639	1,110	467	1,577	1,193	518	1,711

## SUMMARY.

Number in County Prisons, . . . . .	1,952	251	2,203	2,063	214	2,277	1,869	210	2,079	1,831	238	2,069	2,027	243	2,270
Number in other institutions, . . . . .	1,224	508	1,732	1,261	490	1,751	1,185	454	1,639	1,110	467	1,577	1,193	518	1,711
Totals, . . . . .	3,176	759	3,935	3,324	704	4,028	3,054	664	3,718	2,941	705	3,646	3,220	761	3,981

## SUMMARY BY COUNTIES OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN COUNTY PRISONS AT CERTAIN DATES.

DATES.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.*	Worcester.	Total.
Sept. 30, 1879, . . . . .	19	94	200	5	387	35	134	33	374	1	86	32	1,419	239	3,058
Dec. 31, 1879, . . . . .	18	109	218	2	459	30	143	44	438	-	145	31	1,323	274	3,234
March 31, 1880, . . . . .	19	108	154	1	388	34	116	46	353	-	103	40	1,317	213	2,892
June 30, 1880, . . . . .	18	87	137	1	312	30	64	34	305	-	80	38	1,063	156	2,325
Sept. 30, 1880, . . . . .	15	71	197	-	333	31	120	38	382	-	70	38	1,133	216	2,644
Dec. 31, 1880, . . . . .	13	69	182	2	342	24	118	45	381	-	127	36	1,157	246	2,742
March 31, 1881, . . . . .	10	68	175	-	291	17	125	29	368	-	100	30	1,114	253	2,580
June 30, 1881, . . . . .	10	67	212	1	340	17	117	30	322	-	65	31	1,248	241	2,701
Sept. 30, 1881, . . . . .	11	69	233	-	351	26	128	34	392	1	69	33	1,290	264	2,901
Dec. 31, 1881, . . . . .	9	81	244	1	383	20	133	39	392	-	117	40	1,311	267	3,037
March 31, 1882, . . . . .	11	75	228	1	354	9	136	55	334	-	85	39	1,280	257	2,864
June 30, 1882, . . . . .	6	71	230	1	331	20	116	41	338	-	66	32	1,286	205	2,743
Sept. 30, 1882, . . . . .	3	83	230	-	356	29	125	43	428	-	42	43	1,350	223	2,954
Dec. 31, 1882, . . . . .	9	98	228	-	365	26	108	34	391	-	88	46	1,302	266	2,961
March 31, 1883, . . . . .	10	74	211	3	342	18	118	43	342	-	94	42	1,205	195	2,697
June 30, 1883, . . . . .	8	87	190	2	320	19	118	31	345	-	58	32	1,301	212	2,723
Sept. 30, 1883, . . . . .	9	92	232	1	349	22	128	22	423	-	71	38	1,465	242	3,094
Average, 1879, . . . . .	5	109	220	-	353	32	148	45	369	-	110	29	1,298	238	3,094
" 1880, . . . . .	16	97	180	1	361	34	111	44	374	-	105	32	1,224	215	2,794
" 1881, . . . . .	12	65	197	1	320	21	122	35	366	-	98	33	1,197	237	2,704
" 1882, . . . . .	7	74	236	-	354	18	129	42	370	-	80	40	1,298	243	2,891
" 1883, . . . . .	7	85	212	1	339	22	131	39	390	-	73	44	1,336	236	2,915

\* The aggregate for Suffolk County includes the inmates of the Boston House of Industry at Deer Island, as follows: Sept. 30, 1879, 770; Dec. 31, 1879, 691; March 31, 1880, 688; June 30, 1880, 487; Sept. 30, 1880, 574; Dec. 31, 1880, 614; March 31, 1881, 537; June 30, 1881, 668; Sept. 30, 1881, 741; Dec. 31, 1881, 703; March 31, 1882, 682; June 30, 1882, 681; Sept. 30, 1882, 751; Dec. 31, 1882, 684; March 31, 1883, 618; June 30, 1883, 654; Sept. 30, 1883, 824. Average for 1879, 604; average for 1880, 617; average for 1881, 628; average for 1882, 713; average for 1883, 724.





## THE PRISON POPULATION.

The two preceding tables show in detail the population of the prisons of the Commonwealth for the year ending September 30, 1883. In the county prisons in the first two quarters there was a smaller number than at the corresponding dates in the previous year. In the last two quarters the number was larger than in 1882. At the Boston House of Industry at Deer Island, the number at the end of the first three quarters was smaller than in the preceding year, and at the end of the last quarter it was larger. The average number for the year, in the county prisons and the Boston House of Industry has been 2,915, as compared with 2,891 for the preceding year. The increase in average numbers does not vary much between the different counties. The increase at the end of the year (Sept. 30, 1883) has been largest in Suffolk County, which had, at that date, 1,465 of the 3,094 prisoners held in all the minor prisons of the State. The largest number in Suffolk County on any previous quarter day for several years (and so far as we can ascertain, at any previous time) was 1,419, on the 30th of September, 1879. The average for the year in all the prisons is precisely the same as in the previous year, viz., 3,893.

The average number of prisoners held in the several counties during the past year, and the proportion of prisoners to population, are shown in the following table: —

TABLE NO 3.

*Showing Average Number of Prisoners in each County, and Proportion of Prisoners to Population, during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.*

COUNTIES.	Population.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Proportion of Prisoners to Population.
Barnstable, . . . . .	31,945	7	1 in 4,563+
Berkshire, . . . . .	*69,049	83	1 in 831+
Bristol, . . . . .	139,121	212	1 in 656+
Dukes, . . . . .	4,305	1	1 in 4,305
Essex, . . . . .	244,640	339	1 in 721+
Franklin, . . . . .	36,000	22	1 in 1,636+
Hampden, . . . . .	*104,117	133	1 in 782+
Hampshire, . . . . .	47,235	39	1 in 1,211+
Middlesex, . . . . .	317,951	390	1 in 815+
Nantucket, . . . . .	3,726	†	1 in †
Norfolk, . . . . .	96,462	73	1 in 1,321+
Plymouth, . . . . .	74,024	44	1 in 1,682+
Suffolk, . . . . .	387,626	1,336	1 in 290+
Worcester, . . . . .	226,885	236	1 in 961+
Total, . . . . .	1,783,086	2,915	1 in 611+

\* Allowance has been made for prisoners belonging to Hampden County held in Berkshire County House of Correction.

† Less than one prisoner.

NOTE.—The offences of those remaining at the end of the year are shown elsewhere.

#### PRISONERS IN COUNTY PRISONS.

The following table shows the number of prisoners in the jails and houses of correction at the end of each quarter for the past six years. (The number in the Boston House of Industry is not included.)

From December 31, 1877, to March 31, 1881, there was a steady decrease in the prison population, each quarterly return showing a smaller number of prisoners than the one for the previous corresponding period. The decrease in 1880 was due mainly to a change in the law in relation to drunkenness, which reduced the amount of fine for that offence, and lessened the number of commitments for the non-payment of fines and costs. There was a slight increase in 1881, following the second change in the law regarding this offence. The amended law provided for adding the costs



to the fine, and there was an increase in the number of commitments on that account. Since 1881 the law has been unchanged. The return for each quarter of the year ending Sept. 30, 1882, showed an increase when compared with the corresponding date of the previous year. At the end of each of the first two quarters of the past year there was a slight decrease, and in each of the last two quarters a slight increase, over the previous year. In comparing the returns for the several years, the same dates should be taken, as the prison population fluctuates regularly with the seasons. The number of prisoners is always smallest in midsummer, and largest in the winter, so that no proper comparison can be made between June and December.

TABLE No. 4.

*Showing Number of Prisoners in County Prisons at certain Dates.*

DATES.		Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Total.
December	31, 1877, . . . . .	657	2,043	2,700
	31, 1878, . . . . .	473	2,101	2,574
	31, 1879, . . . . .	488	2,055	2,543
	31, 1880, . . . . .	341	1,787	2,128
	31, 1881, . . . . .	475	1,859	2,334
	31, 1882, . . . . .	400	1,877	2,277
March	31, 1878, . . . . .	469	1,939	2,408
	31, 1879, . . . . .	442	1,895	2,337
	31, 1880, . . . . .	455	1,749	2,204
	31, 1881, . . . . .	325	1,718	2,043
	31, 1882, . . . . .	411	1,771	2,182
	31, 1883, . . . . .	402	1,677	2,079
June	30, 1878, . . . . .	588	1,742	2,330
	30, 1879, . . . . .	404	1,682	2,086
	30, 1880, . . . . .	339	1,499	1,838
	30, 1881, . . . . .	400	1,633	2,033
	30, 1882, . . . . .	419	1,643	2,062
	30, 1883, . . . . .	375	1,694	2,069
September	30, 1878, . . . . .	597	1,942	2,539
	30, 1879, . . . . .	507	1,781	2,288
	30, 1880, . . . . .	460	1,610	2,070
	30, 1881, . . . . .	489	1,671	2,160
	30, 1882, . . . . .	513	1,690	2,206
	30, 1883, . . . . .	501	1,769	2,270

The county prisons and the Boston House of Industry receive mainly the minor offenders. The State Prison and the Reformatory Prison for Women receive those who have

committed the more serious crimes, or have long sentences. It is necessary to include the State Prison, Reformatory Prison for Women, State Workhouse, and Boston House of Industry, to obtain a full view of the prison population. The following table shows the number of prisoners in all these prisons by quarters, for the past three years, and the average number for each year:—

TABLE NO. 5.

*Summary of Prisoners Confined in all Prisons at certain Dates.*

DATES.		County Prisons.	House of Industry.	State Prison.	State Workhouse.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	Total.
Sept.	30, 1879, . . . .	2,288	770	756	206	380	4,400
	30, 1880, . . . .	2,070	574	720	140	317	3,821
	30, 1881, . . . .	2,160	741	661	102	229	3,893
	30, 1882, . . . .	2,203	751	650	87	244	3,935
	30, 1883, . . . .	2,270	824	567	59	261	3,981
Dec.	31, 1879, . . . .	2,543	691	756	260	335	4,585
	31, 1880, . . . .	2,128	614	725	181	275	3,923
	31, 1881, . . . .	2,334	703	668	114	225	4,044
	31, 1882, . . . .	2,277	684	637	158	272	4,028
	31, 1880, . . . .	2,204	688	754	233	372	4,251
March	31, 1881, . . . .	2,043	537	719	151	270	3,720
	31, 1882, . . . .	2,182	682	665	122	216	3,867
	31, 1883, . . . .	2,079	618	610	161	250	3,718
	30, 1880, . . . .	1,838	487	750	166	331	3,572
	30, 1881, . . . .	2,033	668	682	119	229	3,731
June	30, 1882, . . . .	2,062	681	674	102	231	3,750
	30, 1883, . . . .	2,069	654	594	89	240	3,646
	Average, 1879, . . . .	2,352	604	770	309	409	4,444
	1880, . . . .	2,177	617	750	210	353	4,107
	1881, . . . .	2,076	628	*702	139	267	*3,812
Average,	1882, . . . .	2,178	713	665	109	228	3,893
	1883, . . . .	2,191	724	611	114	253	3,893

\* By a typographical error in the report of 1881 the average number of prisoners in the State Prison, in 1881, was made 721, instead of 702. The total should have been 3,812, instead of 3,831.

The large decrease in the number of prisoners in the Reformatory Prison for Women since 1879 is due largely to a change in the law, by which prisoners having short sentences are excluded. There has been a considerable increase in the number of inmates of the prison during the past year, and a decrease in the number in the State Prison at Concord. This has not been due to an increase in the

number of female prisoners, or to a decrease in the number of male prisoners, but to the action of the courts in sending a large proportion of men to the county prisons, and in sending more long-sentenced women than usual to the Reformatory Prison. The percentage of female prisoners in the Reformatory is a little larger than in the previous year. On the 30th of September, 1882, 244 of the 759 female prisoners were in this Prison; on the 30th of September, 1883, it contained 261 of the 761.

#### MALE AND FEMALE PRISONERS.

We continue from last year the table showing the number of female prisoners in all the prisons in the State at the end of each quarter for the past four years, separating those in the county prisons from those in the other institutions. It will be seen that the number of female prisoners reached a low point in March, 1881, when, for the first time in several years, it was less than 700. The number on the 31st of March, 1882, was 694. There was an increase from March to September, 1882. For the next three quarters there was a decrease, the number of female prisoners on the 31st of March, 1883, being but 664, the smallest for many years. On the 30th of September the number was 761, the increase being about the same as that of male prisoners.



TABLE NO. 6. — *Showing Number of Female Prisoners in Commonwealth at certain Dates. — County Prisons.*

COUNTIES.	Dec. 31, 1879.	March 31, 1880.	June 30, 1880.	Sept. 30, 1880.	Dec. 31, 1880.	March 31, 1881.	June 30, 1881.	Sept. 30, 1881.	Dec. 31, 1881.	March 31, 1882.	June 30, 1882.	Sept. 30, 1882.	Dec. 31, 1882.	March 31, 1883.	June 30, 1883.	Sept. 30, 1883.
Barnstable, . . . . .	3	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Berkshire, . . . . .	3	6	6	7	5	9	10	4	9	5	4	3	5	2	4	3
Bristol, . . . . .	28	18	22	28	23	19	30	33	39	35	34	28	22	27	29	30
Dukes, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Essex, . . . . .	40	37	33	33	35	36	48	36	33	31	40	46	33	35	30	45
Franklin, . . . . .	2	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	5	4	4	4	2
Hampden, . . . . .	6	8	4	10	10	10	10	12	12	7	9	13	7	9	12	12
Hampshire, . . . . .	1	1	1	5	4	4	4	5	6	7	7	6	3	3	2	1
Middlesex, . . . . .	62	46	34	42	37	41	33	50	55	43	34	45	39	31	33	46
Nantucket, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk, . . . . .	4	4	6	6	8	6	5	6	5	1	6	4	7	9	9	6
Plymouth, . . . . .	1	1	-	2	3	-	1	-	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	3
Suffolk, . . . . .	81	82	77	88	85	89	89	83	90	89	100	84	79	76	97	86
Worcester, . . . . .	10	11	9	15	23	16	17	13	12	16	19	15	13	9	16	9
Totals, . . . . .	241	218	197	242	237	234	252	246	267	240	257	251	214	210	238	243

*Other Institutions than County Prisons.*

Reformatory Prison for Women,	335	372	331	317	275	270	229	229	225	216	231	244	272	250	240	261
State Workhouse, . . . .	91	67	47	30	27	24	23	18	15	10	10	7	4	2	3	-
Boston House of Industry, . .	160	141	146	182	195	167	215	228	210	228	243	257	214	202	224	257
Totals, . . . . .	586	580	524	529	497	461	467	475	450	454	484	508	490	454	467	518

## SUMMARY.

County Prisons, . . . . .	241	218	197	242	237	234	252	246	267	240	257	251	214	210	238	243
Other Institutions, . . . .	586	580	524	529	497	461	467	475	450	454	484	508	490	454	467	518
Totals, . . . . .	827	798	721	771	734	695	719	721	717	694	741	759	704	664	705	761

## PROPORTION OF MALE AND FEMALE PRISONERS.

The number of male and female prisoners and the percentage of each is shown in the following table:—

TABLE NO. 7.

*Number of Male and Female Prisoners, and Percentage of each.*

DATES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent. of Males.	Per cent. of Females.
December 31, 1879,	3,758	827	4,585	81+	18+
March 31, 1880,	3,453	798	4,251	81+	18+
June 30, 1880,	2,851	721	3,572	79+	20+
September 30, 1880,	3,050	771	3,821	79+	20+
December 31, 1880,	3,189	734	3,923	81+	18+
March 31, 1881,	3,025	695	3,720	81+	18+
June 30, 1881,	3,012	719	3,731	80+	19+
September 30, 1881,	3,172	721	3,893	81+	18+
December 31, 1881,	3,327	717	4,044	82+	17+
March 31, 1882,	3,173	694	3,867	82+	17+
June 30, 1882,	3,009	741	3,750	80+	19+
September 30, 1882,	3,176	759	3,935	80+	19+
December 31, 1882,	3,324	704	4,028	82+	17+
March 31, 1883,	3,054	664	3,718	82+	17+
June 30, 1883,	2,941	705	3,646	80+	19+
September 30, 1883,	3,220	761	3,981	80+	19+

The percentages of female prisoners in the several quarters do not vary from those of the previous year.

## COMMITMENTS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF FINES.

The number of persons committed to county prisons for the non-payment of fines and costs continues to increase. The great majority of these are sentenced for drunkenness. The number of these commitments has been larger than in any previous year. The number who paid fines after being committed has been a little larger than in 1882, and the amount received has also increased, but the number who remained and served the time required by law in case of non-payment of fines was larger than for several years. The persons committed to the Boston House of Industry at Deer Island for the non-payment of fines and costs are not included in the following table. They numbered 9,754; making the total



number committed to all institutions for this cause last year, 18,809. In 1882 the number was 17,561. The number committed to Deer Island who were released by paying their fines was 978; the number released from the county prisons by paying fines was 1,852; making the total for the State 2,830. Last year the number was 2,955. We are unable to give the amount paid by Deer Island prisoners.

The details for county prisons (not including Boston House of Industry), are shown in the following table:—

TABLE NO. 8.

*Showing Commitments to County Prisons for Non-payment of Fines and Costs; Number released by paying same, etc.*

YEARS.	No Committed.	Paid Fines and Costs.	Remained.	Amount Received.
1875. . . . .	7,398	2,247	5,151	\$40,015 15
1876. . . . .	6,655	1,915	4,740	37,174 00
1877. . . . .	6,473	1,689	4,784	32,980 87
1878. . . . .	6,645	1,447	5,198	33,685 97
1879. . . . .	6,171	1,352	4,819	22,872 67
1880. . . . .	6,079	1,657	4,422	22,600 08
1881. . . . .	5,339	1,558	3,781	21,542 19
1882. . . . .	8,240	1,756	6,484	24,583 13
1883. . . . .	9,055	1,852	7,203	28,169 38

#### PRISON EARNINGS, EXPENSES, ETC.

The two following tables show the comparative expenses and receipts, and details of expenditures of the various county prisons in 1882 and 1883:—

TABLE NO. 9.  
Showing Expenditures, Receipts and Balances in 1882 and 1883, respectively.

PRISONS.	EXPENSES.			RECEIPTS FROM LABOR AND FROM OTHER SOURCES, EXCLUSIVE OF PAYMENTS OF FINES AND COSTS.			BALANCE AGAINST PRISONS.		
	1882.	1883.	Increase.	1882.	1883.	Increase.	1882.	1883.	Increase.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	\$1,357 07	\$1,634 87	\$277 80	\$245 57	\$371 37	\$125 80	\$1,111 50	\$1,263 50	\$152 00
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	13,014 98	15,488 31†	2,473 33	2,982 71	3,620 86†	638 15	10,032 27	11,867 45†	1,835 18
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	30,125 37	28,346 23	1,779 14*	14,093 25	11,647 94	2,445 31*	16,032 12	16,698 29	666 17
Taunton Jail, . . . . .	9,660 19	9,557 76	102 43*	32 03	65 49	33 46	9,628 16	9,492 27	135 89*
Edgartown Jail, . . . . .	491 30	591 10	99 80	-	-	-	491 30	591 10	99 80
Ipswich House of Correction, . . . . .	14,364 07	13,825 57	538 50*	2,591 44	2,826 95	235 51	11,772 63	10,998 62	774 01*
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	20,326 68	22,124 75	1,798 07	5,066 43	5,373 75	307 32	15,260 25	16,751 00	1,490 75
Newburyport Jail, . . . . .	2,278 91	2,053 63	225 28*	-	-	-	2,278 91	2,053 63	225 28*
Salem Jail, . . . . .	7,330 91	6,676 44	654 47*	39 50	21 07	18 43*	7,291 41	6,655 37	636 04*
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	3,499 22	3,710 24	211 02	826 22	1,414 58	588 36	2,673 00	2,295 66	377 34*
Springfield Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	19,782 81	15,893 64	3,889 17*	4,037 75	5,189 42	1,151 67	15,745 06	10,704 22	5,040 84*
Northampton Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	7,940 33	7,912 96	36 37*	900 00	961 75	61 75	7,049 33	6,951 21	98 12*
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	32,355 34	35,154 85	2,799 51	25,215 87	24,019 55	1,196 32*	7,139 47	11,135 30	3,995 83
Lowell Jail, . . . . .	8,592 64	8,026 76	565 88*	11 25	8 40	2 85*	8,581 39	8,018 36	563 03*
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	50 00	43 00	7 00*	-	-	-	50 00	43 00	7 00*
Dedham Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	16,401 27	15,156 57	1,244 70*	3,858 95	3,278 82	580 13*	12,542 32	11,877 75	664 57*
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	7,834 34	10,038 41	2,204 07	1,239 19	1,034 93	204 26*	6,595 15	9,003 48	2,408 33
Boston Jail, . . . . .	18,900 18	18,678 71	221 47*	1,581 77	952 75	629 02*	17,318 41	17,725 96	407 55
Boston House of Correction, . . . . .	85,111 91	100,839 43	15,727 52	52,891 45	56,902 36	4,010 91	32,220 46	45,937 07	11,716 61
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	12,585 24	14,065 71	2,080 47	5,983 82	6,481 67	497 85	6,601 42	8,184 04	1,582 62
Worcester Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	25,303 16	25,961 60	658 44	7,844 14	6,839 87	1,004 27*	17,459 02	19,121 73	1,662 71
Totals, . . . . .	\$337,314 92	\$356,380 54	\$19,065 62	\$129,441 34	\$131,011 53	\$1,570 19	\$207,873 58	\$225,369 01	\$17,495 43

\* Increase.

† Thirteen months.

TABLE NO. 10.

Showing Expenditures of County Prisons in Detail for Year ending September 30, 1883.

PRISONS.	Salaries of Officers, including Chap- lains.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Beds and Bedding.	Medicines and Med- ical Attendance.	Fuel and Lights.	Instruction of Pris- oners, not includ- ing Salaries of Chaplains.	Expenses for Read- ing Matter.	Allowed to Dis- charged Prison- ers.	All other Purposes.	Total Amount Ex- pended.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction, . .	\$300 00	\$1,187 35	\$18 39	-	\$65 75	\$63 38	-	-	-	-	\$1,634 87
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction, . .	4,117 49	5,519 24	732 83	\$365 03	375 93	1,835 06	\$73 61	-	\$21 55	\$2,447 57	15,488 31
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction, .	12,418 07	8,907 47	1,108 11	111 71	527 14	2,045 76	-	-	246 96	2,981 01	28,346 23
Taunton Jail, . . . . .	3,604 50	4,106 96	395 30	34 02	252 60	1,040 55	-	-	39 05	84 78	9,557 76
Edgartown Jail, . . . . .	225 00	365 50	-	-	00	-	-	-	-	-	591 10
Ipswich House of Correction, . . . . .	3,139 50	6,373 04	1,403 86	119 35	437 00	834 34	-	-	164 56	1,353 92	13,825 57
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction, . .	4,889 49	9,650 22	604 37	102 67	498 13	5,430 08	-	\$114 80	57 75	777 24	22,124 75
Newburyport Jail, . . . . .	780 00	726 27	80 65	27 97	50 00	265 99	-	-	-	122 75	2,053 63
Salem Jail, . . . . .	2,640 00	2,229 32	163 73	19 28	251 68	6960 89	7 50	-	13 00	391 04	6,676 44
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction, . .	1,711 50	883 78	125 97	18 75	81 68	366 67	650 00	9 85	31 40	430 64	3,710 24
Springfield Jail and House of Correction, . .	4,180 23	5,882 13	490 22	188 37	258 25	2,287 93	10 80	-	-	2,505 71	15,803 64
Northampton Jail and House of Correction, .	1,930 00	2,634 38	446 70	36 47	35 00	879 26	118 83	-	28 75	1,803 57	7,912 96
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction, . .	9,807 80	16,104 76	1,838 47	1,196 41	923 95	4,199 13	-	-	53 43	1,030 90	35,154 85
Lowell Jail, . . . . .	1,952 32	3,705 42	367 96	193 52	162 16	267 60	-	-	-	1,377 78	8,026 76
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction, . .	38 50	4 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43 00
Dedham Jail and House of Correction, . .	6,451 60	3,470 09	508 67	187 85	438 34	3,172 00	-	63 45	43 45	821 03	15,156 57
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction, . .	3,825 00	5,208 68	308 87	231 96	-	443 25	-	-	20 65	-	10,038 41
Boston Jail, . . . . .	8,729 00	6,269 69	212 88	8 75	170 45	2,394 49	d	9 00	-	884 45	18,678 71
Boston House of Correction, . . . . .	20,190 50	28,635 77	e,793 61	f	891 06	14,236 98	-	-	628 10	31,462 81	100,839 45
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction, . .	5,409 28	3,312 75	573 48	86 04	202 54	g,266 48	-	36 50	251 46	2,035 22	14,665 71
Worcester Jail and House of Correction, . .	8,884 00	6,282 24	675 89	479 04	336 33	4,655 43	-	-	591 55	4,057 12	25,901 60
Total, . . . . .	\$105,313 78	\$121,459 56	\$14,849 96	\$3,407 19	\$5,959 19	\$48,047 32	\$260 74	\$233 60	\$2,191 66	\$54,057 54	\$356,380 54

a Included in "Instruction."

b Including water.

c Chapel services.

e Including beds and bedding.

f Included with clothing.

d The City of Boston pays \$1,000 annually for daily attendance and services at the municipal court, at the city lockup ("Tombs") and at the jail. This is not included in jail return.

g Includes two years' stock of coal.



The increase in the expenditures of the county prisons this year has been \$19,065.62, principally for the necessities of life, the cost of which has been greater than in the preceding year. In no case has there been a large increase, and in several of the prisons there has been a decrease. The amounts expended for the several items of our classification have been as follows : —

TABLE NO. 11.

*Showing Amount of each Class of Expenditures for years ending Sept. 30, 1882, and Sept. 30, 1883, respectively.*

EXPENDITURES.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.
Salaries, . . . . .	\$102,811 99	\$105,313 78	\$2,501 79
Provisions, . . . . .	117,794 60	121,459 56	3,664 96
Clothing, . . . . .	15,511 66	14,849 96	661 70*
Beds and bedding, . . . . .	3,176 68	3,407 19	230 51
Medicines and medical attendance, . . . . .	6,704 16	5,959 19	744 97*
Fuel and lights, . . . . .	37,475 15	48,047 32	10,572 17
Instruction of prisoners, . . . . .	469 80	260 74	209 06*
Reading matter, . . . . .	552 99	233 60	319 39*
Aid to discharged prisoners, . . . . .	1,910 61	2,191 66	281 05
All other purposes, . . . . .	50,907 28	54,657 54	3,750 26
Totals, . . . . .	\$337,314 92	\$356,380 54	\$19,065 62

\* Decrease.

### SPECIAL EXPENSES.

The cost of expenditures not strictly for maintenance of the prisons is not reckoned upon a uniform basis, by the county authorities. In some of the prisons all repairs and alterations are charged, while in others they are charged to other accounts.

It should be noted, in this connection, that the Pittsfield returns of receipts and expenditures cover thirteen months, a change in the date of meetings of county commissioners having made it necessary to make up the figures upon this basis for this year.

The special expenses at New Bedford include considerable repairs of buildings, \$817.21 ; boilers, \$264.71, etc. ; and the fitting up of the yard for use in breaking stone, \$264.50 ;

tobacco, \$363.48, and sundry minor items. The expenditure for fitting up the yard was incurred last year, but the bills were paid this year.

At Springfield the water rents, \$155.00; soap and ice, \$192.22; board of officers, \$778.94; repairs, \$749.20 are included in the special expenses.

The miscellaneous expenses at Northampton included stoves and iron work, \$342.81; kitchen labor and board, \$469.50; repairs, \$423.46; white-washing, \$33.20; furnishing goods, \$161.14, etc.

At the South Boston house of correction there was an expenditure of \$13,072.75 for materials used in the labor contract. This is charged to the expenses of the prison and is paid back by the contractors, and enlarges the apparent earnings. There were expenditures of \$9,046.07 for repairs and alterations; \$3,601.80 for furniture and utensils; \$1,586.79 for agricultural department, and sundry other miscellaneous expenses.

At the Fitchburg prison the expenditures include a two years' supply of coal, and quite an amount of flour was also on hand at the end of the year. Repairs to the amount of \$652.93; feed for stock, \$330.04; soap, \$141.05, and water, \$60.26 were also included in the miscellaneous expenses, with other small items.

The miscellaneous expenses at the Worcester prison include repairs to the amount of \$1,249.37; water, \$847.30; ice, \$140.77; soap, \$206.35, etc.

In some of the prisons the cost of officers for the shops is paid by the county, while in others it is paid by contractors. At New Bedford and South Boston the labor is upon public account, and the cost for salaries is much larger than where contractors care for the shops. At the Cambridge prison the salaries of five persons employed in the brush shops are paid from the receipts for brushes, and do not appear in the item of prison salaries.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditures and balances against county prisons, in detail, for the past year: —

TABLE NO. 12.

*Showing Receipts, Expenditures and Balances in County Prisons  
for Year Ending Sept. 30, 1883.*

PRISONS.	RECEIPTS, NOT INCLUDING FINES.			Total Ex- penditures.	Balance against Prisons.
	For Labor.	From other Sources.	Total.		
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	\$6 30	*\$365 07	\$371 37	\$1,634 87	\$1,263 50
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	3,544 08	76 78	3,620 86	15,488 31	11,867 45
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	10,685 70	962 24	11,647 94	28,346 23	16,698 29
Taunton Jail, . . . . .	-	65 49	65 49	9,557 76	9,492 27
Edgartown Jail, . . . . .	-	-	-	591 10	591 10
Ipswich House of Correction, Lawrence Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	1,916 85	910 10	2,826 95	13,825 57	10,998 62
Newburyport Jail, . . . . .	4,306 42	1,067 33	5,373 75	22,124 75	16,751 00
Salem Jail, . . . . .	-	21 07	21 07	6,676 44	6,655 37
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	1,326 02	87 66	1,414 58	3,710 24	2,295 66
Springfield Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	5,019 75	169 67	5,189 42	15,893 64	10,704 22
Northampton Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	900 00	61 75	961 75	7,912 96	6,951 21
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	21,919 60	2,099 95	24,019 55	35,154 85	11,135 30
Lowell Jail, . . . . .	-	8 40	8 40	8,026 76	8,018 36
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	-	-	-	43 00	43 00
Dedham Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	2,916 64	362 18	3,278 82	15,156 57	11,877 75
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	1,034 93	-	1,034 93	10,038 41	9,003 48
Boston Jail, . . . . .	-	952 75	952 75	18,678 71	17,725 96
Boston House of Correction, Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	54,210 97	2,691 39	56,902 36	100,839 43	43,937 07
Worcester Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	15,118 13	1,363 54	6,481 67	14,665 71	8,184 04
Total, . . . . .	6,076 31	763 56	6,839 87	25,961 60	19,121 73
	\$118,982 60	\$12,028 93	\$131,011 53	\$356,380 54	\$225,309 01

\* Farm produce sold.

† Including \$2,105.96 earned, but not paid at date of report.

The receipts from other sources than labor are made up mainly of amounts received for board of United States prisoners, and sales of produce, offal, etc. It also sometimes occurs that a prisoner is received from another county, in which case his board is paid by the county from which he was sentenced. Some money is also received for board of vagrants, etc., committed from cities and towns in which the prisoners have legal settlements.

## EARNINGS IN 1882 AND 1883.

The cash receipts for labor in county prisons for the past two years are shown in the following table:—



TABLE NO. 13.

*Earnings in County Prisons in 1882 and 1883.*

PRISONS.	1882.	1883.	Increase.
Barnstable, . . . . .	\$58 97	\$6 30	\$52 67*
Pittsfield, . . . . .	2,923 83	3,544 08	620 25
New Bedford, . . . . .	13,072 55	10,685 70	2,386 85*
Ipswich, . . . . .	1,913 53	1,916 85	3 32
Lawrence, . . . . .	4,548 61	4 306 42	242 19*
Greenfield, . . . . .	682 06	1,326 92	644 86
Springfield, . . . . .	3,757 82	5,019 75	1,261 93
Northampton, . . . . .	900 00	900 00	—
Cambridge, . . . . .	23,000 00	21,919 60	1,080 40*
Dedham, . . . . .	2,749 96	2,916 64	166 68
Plymouth, . . . . .	1,239 19	1,034 93	204 26
Boston House of Correction, . . . . .	49,488 91	54,210 97	4,722 06
Fitchburg, . . . . .	4,978 66	5,118 13†	139 47
Worcester, . . . . .	7,133 59	6,076 31	1,057 28*
Total, . . . . .	\$116,447 68	\$118,982 60	\$2,534 92

\* Decrease.

† Including \$2,105.96 earned, but not collected.

There has been a slight increase in the earnings, but it has been mainly in Boston, Springfield and Greenfield. In Cambridge, Worcester and New Bedford, there has been a decrease. The decrease at Cambridge was due mainly to the fact that the prison has been in considerable confusion, owing to the extensive repairs which have been made, the progress of which has interfered with the other work. At Ipswich the farm has been cultivated on a large scale. The products of the farm have reduced the cost of provisions, but the farm labor does not appear in the earnings. The earnings have been \$118,982.60, which is larger than in any previous year since 1873. The increase over last year was \$2,534.92.

## EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS FOR TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

The receipts, expenditures, and balances against the county prisons for the past twenty-two years are shown in the following table:—

TABLE No. 14.

*Showing Receipts, Expenditures and Balances each year since 1862.*

YEARS.	Expenditures.	Receipts for Labor.	Balance against Prisons.	Average No. of Prisoners.
1862, . . .	\$182,006 63	\$10,007 52	\$141,999 11	1,433
1863, . . .	192,745 84	39,023 76	153,722 08	1,228
1864, . . .	223,393 84	34,352 46	189,041 38	1,133
1865, . . .	228,980 69	34,693 79	194,286 90	1,050
1866, . . .	271,670 30	47,574 06	224,096 24	1,410
1867, . . .	292,700 83	73,427 34	219,273 49	1,471
1868, . . .	294,246 88	69,624 67	224,622 21	1,553
1869, . . .	317,603 26	109,365 53	208,237 73	1,719
1870, . . .	289,806 02	114,339 46	175,466 56	1,711
1871, . . .	302,411 39	124,889 05	177,522 34	1,800
1872, . . .	283,846 79	129,136 21	154,710 58	1,800
1873, . . .	337,906 48	145,360 86	192,545 62	1,761
1874, . . .	366,273 97	115,566 79	250,707 18	2,112
1875, . . .	366,417 96	94,373 36	272,044 60	2,264
1876, . . .	355,326 29	78,958 74	276,367 55	2,436
1877, . . .	353,684 44	79,991 33	273,693 11	2,465
1878,* . . .	336,386 50	81,945 90	254,440 60	2,496
1879,* . . .	309,658 47	86,128 07	223,530 40	2,352
1880,* . . .	309,642 09	106,918 27	202,723 82	2,177
1881,* . . .	311,383 43	105,625 32	205,758 11	2,076
1882,* . . .	337,314 92	116,447 68	220,867 24	2,178
1883,* . . .	356,380 54	118,982 60	237,397 94	2,191

\* The balances against the prisons for 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883, do not correspond with those given in the annual reports for those years. Prior to 1878 no return was made of receipts from other sources than labor; but for the past six years *all* receipts have been deducted from the total expenses in ascertaining the balances against the prisons. These receipts are mainly for board of United States prisoners, and of prisoners supported for other counties, together with small amounts derived from the sale of offal, etc. These amounts for the past six years were as follows: 1878, \$8,421.28; 1879, \$13,010.48; 1880, \$15,779.40; 1881, \$13,409 85; 1882, \$12,993.66; 1883, \$12,028 93. These should be added to the labor receipts, and subtracted from the balances against the prisons, in above table, to show the actual balances as they appear in the annual reports. The above table is on a uniform basis for twenty-two years.

### COST OF SUPPORT AND EARNINGS OF PRISONERS.

The real cost of support of prisoners is made up of expenditures for provisions, clothing, beds and bedding, fuel and lights, instruction, reading matter, medicines and medical attendance, and aid to discharged prisoners. The expenditures for salaries and miscellaneous items are expenses of the prisons rather than of prisoners, and are not materially affected by the number of inmates. The following table

shows the first-named items, and also the earnings per prisoner per year, and the cost of provisions per prisoner per week for each of the past two years. There is a slight increase in the cost of provisions in most of the prisons, as was to be expected in view of the increased market prices of provisions.

The expenditures for assistance of discharged prisoners continue to increase, and the Boston, Worcester, Fitchburg, Ipswich and New Bedford prisons are still the most liberal in their treatment of their inmates when they are discharged.

TABLE No. 15.

*Showing Cost per Prisoner for Ordinary Expenses of Support, together with Cost of Provisions per Prisoner per Week in 1882 and 1883.*

PRISONS.	Average No. of Prisoners.	Ordinary Expenses for the year.	Ordinary Expenses per Prisoner per year.	Earnings per Prisoner per year.	COST OF PROVISIONS, PER WEEK, PER PRISONER.	
					1882.	1883.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction,	7	\$1,334 87	\$190 70	\$0 90	\$2 41	\$3 26
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction,	85	8,923 25	104 98	41 69	1 20	1 25
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction,	162	12,947 15	79 92	65 96	1 11	1 05
Taunton Jail, . . . . .	50	5,868 48	117 36	-	1 46	1 58
Edgartown Jail,* . . . . .	1	366 10	366 10	-	-	7 03
Ipswich House of Correction, . . . . .	120	9,332 15	77 77	15 97	1 07	1 02
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,	177	16,458 02	92 98	24 33	1 03	1 05
Newburyport Jail, . . . . .	11	1,150 88	104 62	-	1 20	1 27
Salem Jail, . . . . .	31	3,645 40	117 59	-	1 33	1 38
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	22	1,568 10	71 28	60 28	76	77
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	131	9,117 70	69 60	38 31	1 01	86
Northampton Jail and House of Correction,	39	4,179 39	107 16	23 07	1 29	1 30
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	328	24,316 15	74 13	66 82	99	94
Lowell Jail, . . . . .	62	4,696 66	75 75	-	1 11	1 15
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction,†	73	4 50	-	-	-	-
Dedham Jail and House of Correction, .	73	7,883 94	108 00	39 95	98	93
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction, .	44	6,213 41	141 21	23 52	1 60	2 28
Boston Jail, . . . . .	143	9,065 26	63 39	-	83	84
Boston House of Correction, . . . . .	469	49,186 12	104 87	115 59	1 07	1 17
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	69	7,131 21	103 35	74 17	88	92
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	167	13,020 48	77 96	36 38	74	72

\* Prisoners are boarded by Jailer.

† Not computed; the average for the year being but a fraction of one.

### CRIMINAL MATTERS IN 1883.

The following tables show the commitments of convicts to the State Prison, Reformatory Prison for Women, State Workhouse, County Prisons, and Boston House of Industry at Deer Island, classified by offences and by the sex of the convicts. The finer technical distinctions between offences of a similar nature have been ignored in making these tables.



Under the head of "larceny," all offences of that nature have been included, such as larceny from a building, from the person, etc. "Fraud" includes obtaining goods by false pretences. "Assault" includes assault and battery, assault on an officer, etc. Malicious injury to property is included with "malicious mischief." Attempts to commit offences have for convenience been reckoned with those offences. "Vagabonds" include vagrants. As it is impossible from our returns to distinguish between arson and other incendiarism, all commitments for burning buildings have been reckoned as cases of arson.

In the summary of commitments there is a difference between the number of *persons* committed, and the number of *commitments*. This represents the number of persons who were committed for two or more offences *at the same time*. When the same person is committed for different offences *at different times*, no deduction is made, as we are unable to identify the individuals. The "number of persons" committed therefore represents the number who have been received, and a prisoner is counted each time he is received. Prisoners who have been transferred from one prison to another are not reckoned in the prison to which they were removed, having been counted when originally committed.

TABLE NO. 16.—*Showing Commitments of Male Prisoners to Houses of Correction for Year Ending Sept. 30, 1883.*

## 1.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipswich.	Lawrence.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Abandoning child, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault, . . . .	4	36	73	72	60	9	46	7	161	28	35	144	29	77	781
Attempt to poison, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Carrying weapons, .	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	8
Manslaughter, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Murder, attempt, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rape, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	6
Threatening, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	11	2	-	8	-	2	29
Total, . . . . .	4	40	74	73	61	9	53	9	176	30	35	157	30	79	830

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	9
Breaking and entering, .	2	1	10	1	17	3	-	-	12	-	1	57	5	12	121
Breaking glass, . . .	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1	-	9	1	5	26
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Burglars' tools, having,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Embezzlement, . . .	-	2	1	-	3	-	3	1	5	-	2	10	-	1	28
Evading fare, . . . .	-	9	-	-	-	-	6	4	13	-	1	-	-	14	47
Forgery, and uttering, .	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	12
Fraud, . . . . .	-	1	1	1	7	1	-	-	1	1	3	8	2	8	34
Larceny, . . . . .	3	26	56	61	118	2	49	6	141	18	19	303	18	66	886
Malicious mischief, . .	-	3	3	8	10	1	6	3	12	1	3	3	5	-	58
Obstructing railroad, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Receiving stolen goods, .	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	-	3	1	2	11	-	1	26
Stealing a ride, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	4
Taking team unlawfully,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	-	4	18
Trespass, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	8
Miscellaneous,* . . .	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
Total, . . . . .	5	49	77	72	167	7	73	14	208	25	32	411	34	117	1,291

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against property include the following:—Selling mortgaged property, 3; unlawfully appropriating, 2; unlawfully removing baggage, 2. Total, 7.

TABLE No. 16. — (Concluded.)

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipswich.	Lawrence.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Dorham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Affray, . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Adultery, . . . .	-	1	5	-	5	1	6	-	4	2	1	11	-	3	39
Breach of the peace, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Common drunkard, . . . .	1	15	6	8	1	2	5	-	84	19	4	5	6	72	228
Common nuisance, . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	5
Contempt, . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cruelty to animals, . . . .	-	4	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	2	4	19
Disorderly house, . . . .	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	5
Disturbing the peace, . . . .	1	20	44	11	9	1	2	2	71	15	11	2	24	75	288
Drunkenness, . . . .	3	253	451	240	580	50	707	77	699	135	151	210	196	1,245	4,997
Escape from prison, . . . .	-	6	3	2	1	-	2	-	3	1	-	3	-	-	21
Fornication, . . . .	-	-	4	2	3	-	7	1	4	2	-	-	-	1	24
House of ill-fame, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Idle and disorderly, . . . .	-	-	2	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	1	8	1	-	19
Indecent exposure, . . . .	-	4	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	7	-	6	21
Lewdness, . . . .	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	7	2	-	2	1	2	21
Lewd cohabitation, . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5
Liquor laws, violat'n of, . . . .	-	3	3	-	4	-	1	1	23	9	4	1	1	7	57
Neglect of family, . . . .	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	8	1	6	25
Peddling, unlicensed, . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Perjury, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
Polygamy, . . . .	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	5	-	-	11
Profanity, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rescue, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Stubbornness, . . . .	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	10
Tramp, . . . .	-	-	7	11	-	-	3	-	13	16	2	7	4	6	69
Unlicensed dog, keeping, . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vagabond, . . . .	-	12	18	63	39	3	23	6	72	30	1	9	19	24	319
Violating city ordinance, . . . .	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	5	1	2	1	-	7	22
Miscellaneous,* . . . .	-	1	4	9	1	-	6	-	3	2	1	2	-	5	34
Total, . . . .	5	327	556	357	663	58	777	88	1,002	240	182	294	256	1,466	6,271

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against public order and decency include the following: — Admitting minor children to billiard-room, 2; disturbing a meeting, 4; furnishing liquor to prisoner, 1; gaming, 2; insulting language, 1; obstructing highway, 1; throwing snowballs, 1; violation of the Lord's Day, 4; violation of permit, 11; walking on railroad track, 7. Total, 34.



TABLE No. 17.—*Showing Commitments of Female Prisoners to Houses of Correction for Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.*

## 1.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipswich.	Lawrence.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Abandoning child, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault, . . . . .	1	-	4	2	3	1	3	1	5	-	1	7	1	6	35
Manslaughter, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Threatening, . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Total, . . . . .	2	-	4	2	4	1	3	1	5	-	1	9	1	6	39

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Breaking glass, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Burning haystacks, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Evading fare, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Fraud, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
Larceny, . . . . .	-	-	6	7	8	-	8	1	15	4	1	33	-	7	90
Malicious mischief, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Receiving stolen goods, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Trespass, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total, . . . . .	1	-	8	7	10	1	8	1	16	5	1	36	-	9	103

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6
Breach of the peace, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Common drunkard, . . . .	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	11	5	2	7	-	11	41
Common night-walker, . .	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	23
Common nuisance, . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Common brawler, . . . .	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4
Contempt, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Disorderly house, . . . .	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	9

TABLE No. 17. — (Concluded.)

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipswich.	Lawrence.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Disturbing the peace, . . .	1	2	23	-	1	-	-	-	21	1	-	2	1	5	57
Drunkenness, . . . . .	-	7	106	21	116	-	99	4	61	5	2	54	4	63	542
Fornication, . . . . .	-	-	5	2	3	-	3	-	6	2	-	-	-	2	23
House of ill-fame, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Idle and disorderly, . . .	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	11
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	3	16
Lewd cohabitation, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Liquor laws, violation of, .	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	3	4	1	-	1	5	20
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Profanity, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	2	8	5	-	-	-	3	5	-	4	1	1	29
Violating city ordinance, .	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Miscellaneous,* . . . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total, . . . . .	1	12	142	47	134	1	107	5	119	23	5	106	7	91	800

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against public order and decency include the following: — Furnishing liquor to prisoner, 1; violation of permit, 2. Total, 3.

TABLE NO. 18. — *Showing Commitments of Male and Female Prisoners to Houses of Correction for Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.*

## 1. — OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipswich.	Lawrence.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Dorham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Abandoning child, . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Assault, . . . . .	5	36	77	74	63	10	49	8	166	28	36	151	30	83	816
Attempt to poison, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Carrying weapons, . . . .	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	8
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
Murder, attempt, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rape, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	6
Threatening, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	11	2	-	9	-	2	31
Total, . . . . .	6	40	78	75	65	10	56	10	181	30	36	166	31	85	869

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	10
Breaking and entering, . . .	2	1	10	1	17	3	-	-	12	-	1	57	5	12	121
Breaking glass, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1	-	10	1	5	27
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Burglars' tools, having, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Burning haystacks, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	2	1	-	3	-	3	1	5	-	2	10	-	1	28
Evading fare, . . . . .	-	9	-	-	-	-	6	4	13	1	1	-	-	15	49
Forgery, and uttering, . . . .	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	12
Fraud, . . . . .	-	1	1	1	8	1	-	-	2	1	3	9	2	8	37
Larceny, . . . . .	3	26	62	68	126	2	57	7	156	22	20	336	18	73	976
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	1	3	4	8	10	1	6	3	12	1	3	4	5	-	61
Obstructing railroad, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Receiving stolen goods, . . . .	-	-	-	1	4	-	4	-	3	1	2	11	-	1	27
Stealing a ride, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	4
Taking team unlawfully . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	-	4	18
Trespass, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	9
Miscellaneous,* . . . . .	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
Total, . . . . .	6	49	85	79	177	8	81	15	224	30	33	447	34	126	1,394

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against property include the following: — Selling mortgaged property, 3; unlawfully appropriating, 2; unlawfully removing baggage, 2. Total, 7.



TABLE NO. 18 — Continued.

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipswich.	Lawrence.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate*.
Affray, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
Adultery, . . . . .	2	5	—	5	2	7	—	4	2	1	14	—	3	—	45
Breach of the peace, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Common drunkard, . . . . .	1	17	6	9	3	2	5	—	95	24	6	12	6	83	269
Common night-walker, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	23
Common nuisance, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	6
Common brawler, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
Contempt, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	4	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	4	19
Disorderly house, . . . . .	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	14
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	2	22	67	11	10	1	2	2	92	16	11	4	25	80	345
Drunkenness, . . . . .	3	260	557	261	696	50	806	81	763	140	153	264	200	1,308	5,539
Escape from prison, . . . . .	6	3	2	1	—	2	—	—	3	1	—	3	—	—	21
Fornication, . . . . .	—	—	9	4	6	—	10	1	10	4	—	—	—	3	47
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	—	—	3	1	5	—	—	1	1	—	1	17	1	—	30
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	6	21
Lewdness, . . . . .	—	—	1	3	5	—	—	—	17	3	—	2	1	5	37
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	7
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	3	5	1	4	—	3	2	26	13	6	1	2	12	77	77
Neglect of family, . . . . .	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	8	1	6	25
Peddling, unlicensed, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Perjury, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
Polygamy, . . . . .	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	6	—	—	13
Profanity, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Rescue, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Stubbornness, . . . . .	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	10
Tramp, . . . . .	—	7	11	—	—	3	—	13	16	2	7	4	6	69	69
Unlicensed dog, keeping, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vagabond, . . . . .	12	20	71	44	3	23	6	75	35	1	13	20	25	348	348
Violating city ordinance, . . . . .	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	5	1	2	1	—	7	26	26
Miscellaneous,* . . . . .	1	4	11	1	—	7	—	3	2	1	2	—	5	37	37
Total, . . . . .	6	339	698	404	797	59	884	93	1,121	263	187	400	263	1,557	7,071

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against public order and decency include the following:—Admitting minor children to billiard room, 2; disturbing a meeting, 4; furnishing liquor to prisoner, 2; gaming, 2; insulting language, 1; obstructing highway, 1; throwing snow-balls, 1; violation of the Lord's Day, 4; violation of permit, 13; walking on railroad track, 7. Total, 37.

TABLE No. 18—Concluded.

## SUMMARY.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipswich.	Lawrence.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Whole number of persons committed, . . . . .	18 364	822	505	984	75	1,020	117	1,457	304	256	921	325	1,673	8,841	
Whole number of commitments, . . . . .	18 428	861	558	1,039	77	1,021	118	1,526	323	256	1,014	328	1,768	9,335	
1.—Crimes against the person, . . . . .	6 40	78	75	65	10	56	10	181	30	36	166	31	85	869	
2.—Crimes against property, . . . . .	6 49	85	79	177	8	81	15	224	30	33	447	34	126	1,394	
3.—Crimes against public order and decency, . . . . .	6 339	698	404	797	59	884	93	1,121	263	187	401	263	1,557	7,072	

TABLE No. 19.—Showing Commitments of Male Prisoners to Jails on Sentences for Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.

## 1.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Assault, . . . . .	-	1	2	43	-	3	8	26	-	-	-	28	9	2	146	-	2	270
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery, U. S. mail, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Threatening, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	8	-	-	14
Total, . . . . .	-	1	2	43	-	3	8	26	-	-	-	35	9	2	154	-	5	288

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Breaking glass, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	10	-	-	17
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10
Evading fare, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	9
Fraud, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	10
Larceny, . . . . .	-	-	-	21	-	-	3	6	-	-	1	9	1	-	127	-	-	168
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	9
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2

TABLE 19. — (Continued.)

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate
Stealing a ride, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Taking team unlawfully, .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
Trespass, . . . .	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Miscellaneous,* . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total, . . . .	-	-	-	31	-	-	4	18	-	-	1	24	2	-	165	1	3	249

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Affray, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Bastardy, . . . .	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	
Breach of the peace, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Common drunkard, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	7
Common nuisance, . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Contempt, . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	5
Cruelty to animals, . .	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	10
Disturbing the peace, .	-	-	1	68	-	-	4	6	-	-	2	2	-	14	-	-	-	97
Drunkenness, . . . .	-	-	1	637	6	5	176	430	6	-	593	57	1	148	-	-	-	2,115
Escape from prison, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fornication, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	4
House of ill-fame, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Idle and disorderly, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lewdness, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lewd cohabitation, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Liquor laws, violation of,	-	-	1	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	9	3	3	-	-	-	25
Neglect of family, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Peddling, unlicensed, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4
Perjury, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Profanity, . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4
Refusing to aid officer, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Rescue, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Stubbornness, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Unlicensed dog, keeping,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Vagabond, . . . .	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against property include the following : — Illegally removing baggage, 4; unlawful appropriation, 1. Total, 5.



TABLE No. 19.—Concluded.

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Violation U. S. Revenue law, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Violation city ordinance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Miscellaneous,* . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	11	-	2	23
Total, . . . . .	2	-	6	768	6	11	182	445	6	2	-	617	76	5	204	1	5	2,336

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against public order and decency include the following:—Adulterating milk, 1; disturbing an assembly, 3; fast driving, 1; firing pistol in street, 1; gaming, 3; indecent language, 2; non-payment of tax, 5; obstructing sidewalk, 3; refusing to go to sea, 1; throwing missiles on street, 1; unlawfully selling oleo-margarine, 1; violating U. S. postal laws, 1. Total, 23.

TABLE No. 20.—Showing Commitments of Female Prisoners to Jails on Sentences for Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.

## 1.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Assault, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	14

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Breaking glass, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
Counterfeit money, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Larceny, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	-	-	7	-	-	25
Malicious mischief, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	1	-	10	1	3	33

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Common night-walker, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Common brawler, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Disturbing the peace, . . . .	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	12
Drunkenness, . . . . .	-	-	1	126	-	-	3	53	-	-	-	267	3	-	19	-	-	472

TABLE NO. 20. — Concluded.

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Fornication, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	7
House of ill-fame, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lewdness, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lewd cohabitation, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Liquor laws, violation of,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Obscenity, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Profanity, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Miscellaneous,* . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Total, . . . .	-	-	1	134	-	2	4	55	-	1	-	273	6	-	23	1	-	508

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against public order and decency include the following: — Violating Lord's Day, 1; violating U. S. postal laws, 1. Total, 2.

TABLE NO. 21. — Showing Commitments of Male and Female Prisoners to Jails on Sentences for Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.

## 1. — OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Assault, . . . .	-	1	2	44	-	3	8	28	-	-	-	28	10	2	156	-	2	284
Robbery, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery, U. S. mail, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Threatening, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	8	-	-	14
Total, . . . .	-	1	2	44	-	3	8	28	-	-	-	35	10	2	164	-	5	302

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

Breaking and entering, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Breaking glass, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	2	-	12	-	-	20
Counterfeit money, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	7
Embezzlement, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10
Evading fare, . . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	9
Fraud, . . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	10

TABLE No. 21. — Continued.

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Dorham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Larceny. . . . .	-	-	-	23	-	-	3	8	-	-	1	23	1	-	134	-	-	193
Malevolent mischief, . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	10
Receiving stolen goods, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Stealing a ride, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Taking team unlawfully, .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
Trespass, . . . . .	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Miscellaneous,* . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total, . . . . .	-	-	-	33	-	-	4	20	-	-	1	38	3	-	176	2	6	282

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Affray, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bastardy, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	7
Breach of the peace, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Common drunkard, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	7
Common night-walker, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Common nuisance, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Common brawler, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Contempt, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	5
Cruelty to animals, . . .	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	10
Disturbing the peace, . .	-	-	1	76	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	2	2	-	17	-	2	109
Drunkenness, . . . . .	-	-	2	813	6	5	179	483	6	-	-	865	60	1	167	-	-	2,587
Escape from prison, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fornication, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	1	4	-	-	11
House of ill-fame, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Idle and disorderly, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lewd cohabitation, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Liquor laws, violation of,	-	-	1	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	112	3	3	-	-	-	28
Neglect of family, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Obscenity, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Peddling, unlicensed, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against property include the following:—  
Illegally removing baggage, 4; unlawful appropriation, 1. Total, 5.



TABLE No. 21. — Concluded.

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Profanity, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	7
Refusing to aid officer, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Rescue, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Stubbornness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Unlicensed dog, keeping,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Violation U. S. Revenue law, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Violation city ordinance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Miscellaneous,* . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	12	1	2	25
Total, . . . . .	2	-	7	902	6	13	186	500	6	3	-	892	82	5	233	2	5	2,844

## SUMMARY.

Whole number of persons committed, . . . . .	2	1	9	944	6	14	192	536	6	3	1	955	85	7	518	4	16	3,299
Whole number of commitments, . . . . .	2	1	9	979	6	16	198	548	6	3	1	965	95	7	572	4	16	3,428
1. — Crimes against the person, . . . . .	-	1	2	44	-	3	8	28	-	-	-	35	10	2	164	-	5	302
2. — Crimes against property, . . . . .	-	-	-	33	-	-	4	20	-	-	1	38	3	-	175	2	6	282
3. — Crimes against public order and decency, . . . . .	2	-	7	902	6	13	186	500	6	3	-	892	82	5	233	2	5	2,844

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against public order and decency include the following: — Adulterating milk, 1; disturbing an assembly, 3; fast driving, 1; firing pistol in street, 1; gaming, 3; indecent language, 2; non-payment of tax, 5; obstructing sidewalk, 3; refusing to go to sea, 1; throwing missiles on street, 1; unlawfully selling oleo-margarine, 1; violating Lord's Day, 1; violating U. S. postal laws, 2. Total, 25.

TABLE NO. 22.—*Showing Commitments to Boston House of Industry for Year ending Sept. 30, 1883, Classified according to Sexes, Offences and Length of Sentences.*

### 1.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 mos.		6 and less than 12 months.		1 year and less than 2.		Aggregate.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Assault, . . .	341	60	35	4	8	3	1	-	385	67	452
Carrying weapons, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Threatening, . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Total, . . .	347	60	35	4	8	3	1	-	391	67	458

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Breaking glass, . . .	30	21	4	1	-	1	-	-	34	23	57
Embezzlement, . . .	7	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	12
Evading fare, . . .	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	8
Fraud, . . . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Larceny, . . . . .	246	62	99	19	16	7	4	2	365	90	455
Malicious mischief, .	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	6	22
Receiving stolen goods,	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
Stealing a ride, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Taking a team unlaw- fully, . . . . .	9	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
Trespass, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Unlawful appropriation,	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Total, . . . . .	333	92	115	20	16	8	4	2	468	122	590

### 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

[illegible]

TABLE No. 22 — Concluded.

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 mos.		6 and less than 12 months.		1 year and less than 2.		Aggregate.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Disorderly house, .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Disturbing meeting, .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Disturbing the peace, .	28	18	5	5	-	-	-	-	33	23	56
Disturbing school, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Drunkenness, . . .	6,706	2,062	162	50	86	45	26	38	6,980	2,195	9,175
Fast driving, . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Fornication, . . .	13	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	16	29
Gaming on Lord's Day,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
House of ill fame, .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Idle and disorderly, .	2	-	29	11	17	9	-	-	48	29	68
Lewdness, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Loitering in R. R. Station, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Lord's Day, violation of,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Neglect of family, .	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Obscenity, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Profanity, . . .	23	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	5	28
Remaining on sidewalk,	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
Rescue, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	5
Stubbornness, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Throwing missiles in street, . . . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Tramp, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	63	18	60	10	-	-	123	28	151
Walking on R. R., .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Total, . . . . .	6,817	2,105	305	168	213	120	26	41	7,361	2,434	9,795

## SUMMARY.

1. — Offences against the person, .	347	60	35	4	8	3	1	-	391	67	458
2 — Offences against property, . .	333	92	115	20	16	8	4	2	468	122	590
3 — Offences against public order and decency, . .	6,817	2,105	305	168	213	120	26	41	7,361	2,434	9,795
Total, . . . . .	7,497	2,257	455	192	237	131	31	43	8,220	2,623	10,843



TABLE No 23. — *Showing Commitments of Male Convicts to all Prisons for Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.*

## 1. — OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	State Prison.	State Work-house.	House of Industry.	Total.
Abandoning child, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Assault, . . . . .	270	781	7	-	385	1,443
Carrying weapons, . . . . .	-	8	-	-	1	9
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	2	4	-	-	6
Murder and accessory, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	-	3
Murder, attempt, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Rape, . . . . .	-	1	2	-	-	3
Robbery, . . . . .	1	6	11	-	-	18
Robbing mails, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	3
Threatening, . . . . .	14	29	-	-	5	48
Attempt to poison, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . . .	288	830	27	-	391	1,536

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . . .	-	9	5	-	-	14
Blackmail, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	2
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	6	121	34	-	-	161
Breaking glass, . . . . .	17	26	-	-	34	77
Burglary, . . . . .	-	4	4	-	-	8
Burglars' tools, having, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	2
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	3
Embezzlement, . . . . .	10	28	3	-	11	52
Evading fare, . . . . .	9	47	-	-	6	62
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	-	12	5	-	-	17
Fraud, . . . . .	10	34	1	-	4	49
Larceny, . . . . .	168	886	24	-	365	1,443
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	9	58	-	-	16	83
Obstructing railroad, . . . . .	-	2	1	-	-	3
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	2	26	3	-	10	41
Stealing a ride, . . . . .	4	4	-	-	3	11

TABLE No. 23. — (Continued.)

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	State Prison.	State Work-house.	House of Industry.	Total.
Taking team unlawfully, . . . . .	3	18	-	-	13	34
Trespass, . . . . .	3	8	-	-	1	12
Unlawful appropriation, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	5	5
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	5	7	-	-	-	12
Total, . . . . .	249	1,291	83	-	468	2,091

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Affray, . . . . .	4	4	-	-	2	10
Adultery, . . . . .	-	39	-	-	-	39
Bastardy, . . . . .	7	-	-	-	-	7
Breach of the peace, . . . . .	4	13	-	-	-	17
Common beggar, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1
Common drunkard, . . . . .	7	228	-	6	88	329
Common nuisance, . . . . .	1	5	-	-	-	6
Contempt, . . . . .	5	2	-	-	-	7
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	10	19	-	-	3	32
Disorderly house, . . . . .	-	5	-	-	-	5
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	97	288	-	-	33	418
Drunkenness, . . . . .	2,115	4,997	-	2	6,980	14,094
Escape from prison, . . . . .	2	21	-	-	-	23
Fast driving, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	4	4
Fornication, . . . . .	4	24	-	-	13	41
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	1	4	-	-	-	5
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	1	19	-	1	48	69
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	-	21	-	-	-	21
Lewdness, . . . . .	1	21	-	-	1	23
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	1	5	-	-	-	6
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	25	57	-	-	1	83
Neglect of family, . . . . .	1	25	-	-	3	29
Obscenity, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	2
Peddling, unlicensed, . . . . .	4	3	-	-	-	7
Perjury, . . . . .	1	3	-	-	-	4
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	11	1	-	-	12

TABLE NO. 23. — (Concluded.)

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	State Prison.	State Work-house.	House of Industry.	Total.
Profanity, . . . . .	4	1	-	-	23	28
Refusing to aid officer, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rescue, . . . . .	3	1	-	-	5	9
Stubbornness, . . . . .	1	10	-	-	1	12
Tramp, . . . . .	-	69	-	133	1	203
Unlicensed dog, keeping, . . . . .	3	1	-	-	-	4
Vagabond, . . . . .	4	319	-	41	123	487
Violation U. S. Revenue law, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Violation city ordinance, . . . . .	5	22	-	-	-	27
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	23	34	-	-	29	86
Total, . . . . .	2,336	6,271	2	183	7,361	16,153

## SUMMARY.

1. — Offences against the person, . . . . .	288	830	27	-	391	1,536
2. — Offences against property, . . . . .	249	1,291	83	-	468	2,091
3. — Offences against public order, etc., . . . . .	2,336	6,271	2	183	7,361	16,153
Total, . . . . .	2,873	8,392	112	183	8,220	19,780

TABLE NO. 24. — Showing Commitments of Female Convicts to all Prisons for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.

## 1. — OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Reformatory Prison.	State Work-house.	House of Industry.	Total.
Abandoning child, . . . . .	-	1	2	-	-	3
Abortion, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Assault, . . . . .	14	35	1	-	67	117
Maiming, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Threatening, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	2
Total, . . . . .	14	39	5	-	67	125



TABLE No. 24. — Continued.

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

OFFENCES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Reformatory Prison.	State Work-House.	House of Industry.	Total.
Arson, . . . . .	-	1	2	-	-	3
Breaking glass, . . . . .	3	1	-	-	23	27
Burning haystack, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	4	-	-	-	-	4
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1
Evading fare, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	2	4
Fraud, . . . . .	-	3	-	-	-	3
Larceny, . . . . .	25	90	17	-	90	222
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	1	3	-	-	6	10
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	2
Trespass, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . . .	33	103	20	-	122	278

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	2	6	10	-	-	18
Breach of the peace, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Common drunkard, . . . . .	-	41	29	-	57	127
Common night-walker, . . . . .	2	23	35	1	86	147
Common nuisance, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Common brawler, . . . . .	1	4	-	-	1	6
Contempt, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Disorderly house, . . . . .	-	9	1	-	1	11
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	12	57	1	-	23	93
Drunkenness, . . . . .	472	542	95	-	2,195	3,304
Fornication, . . . . .	7	23	-	-	16	46
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	1	4	1	-	1	7
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	-	11	11	-	20	42
Lewdness, . . . . .	1	16	3	-	-	20
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	1	2	2	-	-	5
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	3	20	-	-	-	23
Obscenity, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	2
Profanity, . . . . .	3	1	-	-	5	9
Stubbornness, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1

TABLE No. 24. — Concluded.

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECECY—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Reformatory Prison.	State Work-house.	House of Industry.	Total.
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	29	10	-	28	67
Violation of city ordinance, . . . .	-	4	-	-	-	4
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	2	3	-	-	1	6
Total, . . . . .	508	800	199	1	2,434	3,942

## SUMMARY.

1.—Offences against the person, . . .	14	39	5	-	67	125
2.—Offences against property, . . .	33	103	20	-	122	278
3.—Offences against public order, etc., .	508	800	199	1	2,434	3,942
Total, . . . . .	555	942	224	1	2,623	4,345

TABLE No. 25. — Consolidated Table, Showing Commitments of Male and Female Convicts to all the Prisons for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.

## 1.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	State Prison.	State Work-house.	House of Industry.	Reformatory Prison.	Total.
Abandoning child, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
Abortion, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Assault, . . . . .	284	816	7	-	452	1	1,560
Attempt to poison, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Carrying weapons, . . . . .	-	8	-	-	1	-	9
Maiming, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	3	4	-	-	-	7
Murder and accessory, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Murder, attempt, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rape, . . . . .	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Robbery, . . . . .	1	6	11	-	-	-	18
Robbing mail, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Threatening, . . . . .	14	31	-	-	5	-	50
Total, . . . . .	302	869	27	-	458	5	1,661

TABLE No. 25. — Continued.

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

OFFENCES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	State Prison.	State Work-house.	House of Industry.	Reformatory Prison.	Total.
Arson, . . . . .	-	10	5	-	-	2	17
Blackmail, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	6	121	34	-	-	-	161
Breaking glass, . . . . .	20	27	-	-	57	-	104
Burglary, . . . . .	-	4	4	-	-	-	8
Burglars' tools, having, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Burning haystack, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Embezzlement, . . . . .	10	28	3	-	12	-	53
Evading fare, . . . . .	9	49	-	-	8	-	66
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	-	12	5	-	-	-	17
Fraud, . . . . .	10	37	1	-	4	-	52
Larceny, . . . . .	193	976	24	-	455	17	1,665
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	10	61	-	-	22	-	93
Obstructing railroad, . . . . .	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	2	27	3	-	10	1	43
Stealing a ride, . . . . .	4	4	-	-	3	-	11
Taking team unlawfully, . . . . .	3	18	-	-	13	-	34
Trespass, . . . . .	3	9	-	-	1	-	13
Unlawful appropriation, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	5	7	-	-	-	-	12
Total, . . . . .	282	1,394	83	-	590	20	2,369

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Affray, . . . . .	4	4	-	-	2	-	10
Adultery, . . . . .	2	45	-	-	-	10	57
Bastardy, . . . . .	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Breach of the peace, . . . . .	4	14	-	-	-	-	18
Common beggar, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Common drunkard, . . . . .	7	269	-	6	145	29	456
Common night-walker, . . . . .	2	23	-	1	86	35	147
Common nuisance, . . . . .	1	6	-	-	-	-	7
Common brawler, . . . . .	1	4	-	-	1	-	6
Contempt, . . . . .	5	3	-	-	-	-	8
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	10	19	-	-	3	-	32



TABLE No. 25. — (Concluded.)

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	State Prison.	State Work-house.	House of Industry.	Reformatory Prison.	Total.
Disorderly house, . . . . .	-	14	-	-	1	1	16
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	109	345	-	-	56	1	511
Drunkenness, . . . . .	2,587	5,539	-	2	9,175	95	17,398
Escape from prison, . . . . .	2	21	-	-	-	-	23
Fast driving, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Fornication, . . . . .	11	47	-	-	29	-	87
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	2	8	-	-	1	1	12
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	1	30	-	1	68	11	111
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	-	21	-	-	-	-	21
Lewdness, . . . . .	2	37	-	-	1	3	43
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	2	7	-	-	-	2	11
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	28	77	-	-	1	-	106
Neglect of family, . . . . .	1	25	-	-	3	-	29
Obscenity, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
Peddling, unlicensed, . . . . .	4	3	-	-	-	-	7
Perjury, . . . . .	1	3	-	-	-	-	4
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	13	1	-	-	-	14
Profanity, . . . . .	7	2	-	-	28	-	37
Refusing to aid officer, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rescue, . . . . .	3	1	-	-	5	-	9
Stubbornness, . . . . .	1	10	-	-	1	1	13
Tramp, . . . . .	-	69	-	133	1	-	203
Unlicensed dog, keeping, . . . . .	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
Vagabond, . . . . .	4	348	-	41	151	10	554
Violation U. S. Revenue law, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Violation city ordinance, . . . . .	5	26	-	-	-	-	31
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	25	37	-	-	30	-	92
Total, . . . . .	2,844	7,071	2	184	9,795	199	20,095

## SUMMARY.

1. — Offences against the person, . . . . .	302	869	27	-	458	5	1,661
2. — Offences against property, . . . . .	282	1,394	83	-	590	20	2,369
3. — Offences against public order, etc., . . . . .	2,844	7,071	2	184	9,795	199	20,095
Total, . . . . .	3,428	9,334	112	184	10,843	224	24,125

TABLE NO. 26. — *Showing Commitments to State Workhouse for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.*

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Common drunkard, . . . . .	6	-	6
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	-	1	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	2	-	2
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	1	-	1
Tramps, . . . . .	133	-	133
Vagabonds, . . . . .	41	-	41
Total, . . . . .	183	1	184

## A COMPARISON OF THE PAST TWO YEARS.

Last year we reported a large increase in the number of commitments, and those of this year are even larger, being 24,125, as compared with 22,865 last year, an increase of 1,260.

The commitments to the several institutions were as follows:—

TABLE NO. 27. — *Showing Commitments to the several Prisons, Classified by Sex of Prisoners, for Years ending Sept. 30, 1882 and 1883, respectively.*

INSTITUTIONS.	MALES.		Increase.	FEMALES.		Increase.	TOTAL.		Increase.
	1882.	1883.		1882.	1883.		1882.	1883.	
State Prison, . . . . .	133	112	21*	-	-	-	133	112	21*
Reformatory Prison for Women, . . . . .	-	-	-	213	224	11	213	224	11
State Workhouse, . . . . .	111	183	72	7	1	6*	118	184	66
County Prisons, . . . . .	10,607	11,265	658	1,466	1,497	31	12,073	12,762	689
Boston House of Industry, . . . . .	7,860	8,220	360	2,468	2,623	155	10,328	10,843	515
Total, . . . . .	18,711	19,780	1,069	4,154	4,345	191	22,865	24,125	1,260

\* Decrease.

The increase, as will be seen from the preceding table, consists of 1,069 in the commitments of males, and 191 in the commitments of females. Nearly one-half of the increase has been in the Boston House of Industry. At the

State Prison the number of commitments has been less than in 1882, but in the county prisons there has been an increase of 689. The following table shows the number of commitments for each class of offences, classified according to the sex of prisoners, for each of the past two years.

TABLE NO. 28—*Showing Commitments during past two years, Classified by Offences, and according to the Sex of Prisoners.*

MALES.

INSTITUTIONS.	1. — Against the Person.		2. — Against Property.		3. — Against Public Order, etc.		Total.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
State Prison, . . . . .	34	27	96	83	3	2	133	112
County Prisons, . . . . .	1,182	1,118	1,454	1,540	7,971	8,607	10,607	11,265
State Workhouse, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	111	183	111	183
House of Industry, . . . . .	361	391	484	468	7,015	7,361	7,860	8,220
Total, . . . . .	1,577	1,536	2,034	2,091	15,100	16,153	18,711	19,780

FEMALES.

Reformatory Prison for Women, . . . . .	1	5	32	20	180	199	213	224
County Prisons, . . . . .	60	53	144	136	1,262	1,308	1,466	1,497
State Workhouse, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	7	1	7	1
House of Industry, . . . . .	57	67	108	122	2,303	2,434	2,468	2,623
Total, . . . . .	118	125	284	278	3,752	3,942	4,154	4,345

BOTH SEXES.

State Prison, . . . . .	34	27	96	83	3	2	133	112
Reformatory Prison for Women, . . . . .	1	5	32	20	180	199	213	224
County Prisons, . . . . .	1,242	1,171	1,598	1,676	9,233	9,915	12,073	12,762
State Workhouse, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	118	184	118	184
House of Industry, . . . . .	418	458	592	590	9,318	9,795	10,328	10,843
Total, . . . . .	1,695	1,661	2,318	2,369	18,852	20,095	22,865	24,125

The commitments of males for offences against the person have been slightly less than in 1882; those of females for similar offences have slightly increased. The commitments of males for offences against property have increased,



slightly, and those of females have decreased. The *percentage* of increase in the commitments for offences against public order and decency, has been about the same in each sex. There is no change in the proportion of males and females. Eighty-one + per cent. of those committed are males, which is the usual percentage. The proportion of females committed for offences against the person is quite small, being but 7+ per cent. of all committed for that class of crimes. There were only 125 women committed last year in the entire State, for this class of offences. Only 278 women were committed for offences against property. This was 11+ per cent. of all the commitments for offences against property. There were 3,942 commitments for offences against public order, etc., or 19+ per cent. of all committed for such offences.

Eighty-three + per cent. of all the commitments were for offences against public order, etc. Last year the proportion was 81+ per cent. The principal offences of this class are drunkenness, disturbing the peace, and being common drunkards, idle and disorderly, vagabonds and tramps. The number committed for each of these offences and for all other offences of this class, in each of the past two years, has been as follows:—

OFFENCES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		BOTH SEXES.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Common drunkards, . . . . .	337	329	135	127	472	456
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	433	418	93	93	526	511
Drunkenness, . . . . .	13,199	14,094	3,098	3,304	16,297	17,398
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	65	69	57	42	122	111
Tramps, . . . . .	167	203	1	—	168	203
Vagabonds, . . . . .	345	487	39	67	384	554
All other offences against public order, etc., . . . . .	554	553	329	309	883	862
Total, . . . . .	15,100	16,153	3,752	3,942	18,852	20,095

There has been an increase of 895 in the commitments of males and of 206 in females for drunkenness; also of 36 in the number of male tramps, and of 142 male and 28 female

vagabonds. In the other offences there has been no material increase or decrease.

The following table shows the number of commitments for each of the three classes of offences for the past five years : —

TABLE No. 29. — *Showing Commitments to all Prisons, 1879-1883.*

1. — OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Abortion, . . . . .	5	3	1	4	1
Assault, . . . . .	1,426	1,578	1,589	1,590	1,560
Manslaughter, . . . . .	6	5	10	11	7
Murder and accessory, . . . . .	4	5	4	5	3
Rape, . . . . .	5	6	3	7	3
Robbery, . . . . .	14	13	11	17	18
All other offences of this class, . . . . .	54	64	69	61	69
Total, . . . . .	1,514	1,674	1,687	1,695	1,661

2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . . .	10	4	6	4	17
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	230	164	174	179	161
Burglary, . . . . .	16	9	12	10	8
Embezzlement, . . . . .	48	43	42	48	53
Forgery, . . . . .	14	11	15	35	17
Fraud, . . . . .	77	58	57	64	52
Larceny, . . . . .	1,554	1,518	1,573	1,644	1,665
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	40	30	29	37	43
All other offences of this class, . . . . .	275	268	330	297	353
Total, . . . . .	2,264	2,105	2,238	2,318	2,369

3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	73	60	37	48	57
Common drunkard, . . . . .	528	528	590	472	456
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	109	114	74	107	147
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	262	402	582	526	511
Drunkenners, . . . . .	9,873	10,434	10,339	16,297	17,398
Fornication, . . . . .	95	78	85	102	87

TABLE No. 29. — (Concluded.)

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	228	144	148	122	111
Lewdness, . . . . .	30	35	37	36	43
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	6	23	3	21	11
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	123	109	120	121	106
Polygamy, . . . . .	11	8	10	11	14
Tramp, . . . . .	—	80	211	168	203
Vagabond, . . . . .	956	696	413	384	554
All other offences of this class, . . . . .	429	563	487	437	397
Total, . . . . .	12,723	13,274	13,136	18,852	20,095

## SUMMARY.

1. — Against the person, . . . . .	1,514	1,674	1,687	1,695	1,661
2. — Against property, . . . . .	2,264	2,105	2,238	2,318	2,369
3. — Against public order, etc., . . . . .	12,723	13,274	13,136	18,852	20,095
Total, . . . . .	16,501	17,053	17,061	22,865	24,125

An examination of the preceding tables shows that for five years there has been very little variation in the commitments for offences against the person. The minimum number was 1,514, and the maximum 1,695. During the past four years the variation has only been 34; the highest having been 1,695, and the lowest 1,661.

There is an almost equal uniformity, from year to year, in the commitments for offences against property. In 1880 the number was exceptionally small, being but 2,105. In the other four years the largest number has been 2,369, and the smallest 2,238.

The commitments for offences against public order and decency have increased very largely during the past five years — and especially within the last two years. The number of commitments for offences against chastity has not varied materially. The minimum number has been 246 (in 1881), and the maximum has been 359 (in 1883). These offences include adultery, nightwalking, fornication, lewdness, lewd cohabitation and polygamy. Omitting 1881, the lowest has been 318, and the highest 359.



The largest increase has been in the commitments for drunkenness. The number was quite uniform during 1879, 1880 and 1881, but in 1882 increased 5,958, or more than 57 per cent. During the past year there was an increase over 1882 of 1,101, or 6+ per cent. There has been no very important change in the number committed for the other offences against public order. The act establishing the offence of being a "tramp" was passed in 1882, and for the past three years the number of commitments under it have not varied widely. Though tramping is technically different from vagabondage, yet in the administration of criminal law the two classes of offenders are practically one. The decrease between 1879 and 1881, and the increase during the past year, in the number of commitments of vagabonds, may or may not represent a corresponding fluctuation in the number who are living vagrant lives. It probably represents partly the fluctuations of sentiment in regard to punishing this class of offenders. "Disturbing the peace" and being "idle and disorderly" are usually only different designations for the offence of drunkenness, and the variations in the number of commitments for these offences should be considered with those in the commitments for drunkenness. They will not materially affect the aggregate.

#### PRISONERS REMAINING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1883.

The following tables show the number of persons remaining in the several county prisons upon sentences on the 30th of September, 1883, classified according to offences, and by sexes. They are also classified according to sentences, those who are serving term sentences being separated from those who are held for non-payment of fines and costs.







TABLE No. 29. — Continued.

OFFENCES.	SENTENCES.																
	FINE AND COSTS.		LESS THAN 6 MOS.		6 AND LESS THAN 12 MOS.		1 YEAR AND LESS THAN 2.		2 YEARS AND LESS THAN 3.		3 YEARS AND LESS THAN 5.		5 YEARS AND MORE.		AGGREGATES.		
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Trespass, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Unlawfully taking horse, . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Vagrancy, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Total, . . . . .	32	8	25	4	49	8	25	4	11	-	8	-	-	1	150	25	175
IPSWICH.																	
Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2
Assault, . . . . .	-	-	5	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	11
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Common drunkard, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Disorderly house, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Drunkenness, . . . . .	5	-	20	1	11	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	7	44
Escape, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Fornication, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Larceny, . . . . .	-	-	5	-	4	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	3	20
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Neglect of family, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Vagrancy, . . . . .	-	-	8	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	12
Total, . . . . .	5	-	46	3	23	15	12	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	87	20	107



TABLE No. 29. — Continued.

OFFENCES.	SENTENCES.																
	FINE AND COSTS.		LESS THAN 6 Mos.		6 AND LESS THAN 12 Mos.		1 YEAR AND LESS THAN 2.		2 YEARS AND LESS THAN 3.		3 YEARS AND LESS THAN 5.		5 YEARS AND MORE.		AGGREGATES.		
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	2	1	3	1	-	-	11	2	13
SPRINGFIELD.																	
Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Assault, . . . . .	-	-	4	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	10
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Drunkenness, . . . . .	12	2	11	1	20	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	4	50
Escape, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fornication, . . . . .	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Furnishing liquor to prisoner, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Larceny, . . . . .	-	-	3	1	5	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	14
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Threatening, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Tramps, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Vagrancy, . . . . .	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
Total, . . . . .	12	2	32	5	42	1	8	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	98	9	107



## NORTHAMPTON

Assault, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	-	3
Drunkenness, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Incendiary attempt, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Larceny, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	5	1	6
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Total, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	5	4	-	-	15	1	16

## CAMBRIDGE.

Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	4
Arson, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2
Assault, . . . . .	9	-	8	-	6	-	7	-	2	-	1	-	33	-	33
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	10	-	5	-	23	-	23
Breaking glass, . . . . .	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Common drunkard, . . . . .	-	-	11	3	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	6	37
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	6	2	4	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	19
Drunkenness, . . . . .	25	1	21	-	18	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	65	3	68
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Escape, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Evading fare, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Forgery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fraud, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Larceny, . . . . .	6	-	11	-	19	1	7	-	6	2	-	-	51	1	52
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Murder, attempt, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1







TABLE No. 29. — Continued.

OFFENCES.	SENTENCES.																
	FINE AND COSTS.		LESS THAN 6 MOS.		6 AND LESS THAN 12 MOS.		1 YEAR AND LESS THAN 2.		2 YEARS AND LESS THAN 3.		3 YEARS AND LESS THAN 5.		5 YEARS AND MORE.		AGGREGATES.		
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Common drunkard, . . . . .	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	5	9
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	—	—	—	4	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
Disorderly house, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	8	—	6	9	5	—	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	19	41
Embezzlement, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	9	—	9
Escape, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Forgery, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
Fraud, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	6	1	7
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	6
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Larceny, . . . . .	15	—	19	3	35	2	50	2	39	3	13	—	1	—	172	10	182
Lewdness, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	6	2	8
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Manslaughter, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	4
Neglect of family, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Polygamy, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	7	1	8
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
Rescuing a prisoner, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Robbery, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	8	—	8
Threatening, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Tramps, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4



TABLE No. 29. — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	SENTENCES.																
	FINE AND COSTS.		LESS THAN 6 Mos.		6 AND LESS THAN 12 Mos.		1 YEAR AND LESS THAN 2.		2 YEARS AND LESS THAN 3.		3 YEARS AND LESS THAN 5.		5 YEARS AND MORE.		AGGREGATES.		
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Fem.
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Drunkenness, . . . . .	34	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	1	37
Evading fare, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Forgery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Fraud, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Larceny, . . . . .	3	1	2	-	4	1	6	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	20	2	22
Liquor law, violation of, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Neglect of family, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tramp, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Vagrancy, . . . . .	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
Violating city ordinance, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total, . . . . .	50	3	23	2	20	1	20	-	14	-	5	-	-	-	132	6	138
SUMMARY																	
Barnstable, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Pittsfield, . . . . .	14	-	20	-	10	2	16	-	13	-	8	-	2	-	83	2	85
New Bedford, . . . . .	32	8	25	4	49	8	25	4	11	-	8	-	-	1	150	25	175
Ipswich, . . . . .	5	-	46	3	23	15	12	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	87	20	107
Lawrence, . . . . .	59	7	26	4	18	7	18	1	19	2	8	-	1	-	149	21	170



Greenfield, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	2	1	3	1	-	-	11	2	13
Springfield, . . . . .	12	2	32	5	42	1	8	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	98	9	107
Northampton, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	5	-	4	-	-	-	15	1	16
Cambridge, . . . . .	56	4	72	4	85	10	29	2	25	-	11	-	2	-	280	20	300
Dedham, . . . . .	11	1	9	2	10	1	13	1	4	-	6	-	-	-	53	5	58
Plymouth, . . . . .	-	-	12	1	2	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	17	3	20
South Boston, . . . . .	28	-	43	18	95	20	125	19	103	7	41	2	2	2	437	68	505
Fitchburg, . . . . .	12	-	14	1	16	1	11	-	11	-	4	-	1	-	69	2	71
Worcester, . . . . .	50	3	23	2	20	1	20	-	14	-	5	-	-	-	132	6	138
Total, . . . . .	280	25	322	44	377	67	286	31	213	10	99	4	8	3	1,585	184	1,769

TABLE NO. 30. — *Showing Offences and Sentences of Prisoners Remaining in Jails Sept. 30, 1883.*

OFFENCES.	SENTENCES.																
	FINE AND COSTS.		LESS THAN 6 MOS.		6 AND LESS THAN 12 MOS.		1 YEAR AND LESS THAN 2.		2 YEARS AND LESS THAN 3.		3 YEARS AND LESS THAN 5.		5 YEARS AND MORE.		AGGREGATES.		
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
<b>TAUNTON.</b>																	
Assault, . . . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Drunkenness, . . . . .	28	1	2	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	5	36
Larceny, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Trespass, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Unlawfully driving horse, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Vagrancy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total, . . . . .	40	1	2	-	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	5	51
<b>NEWBURYPORT.</b>																	
Drunkenness, . . . . .	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Total, . . . . .	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
<b>SALEM.</b>																	
Assault, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	7	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	10
Fraud, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Unlawfully appropriating, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total, . . . . .	11	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	15

GREENFIELD.																	
Drunkenness,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
NORTHAMPTON.																	
Embezzling letter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
LOWELL.																	
Drunkenness,	21	3	-	-	1	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	33
Evading fare,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Fornication,	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Larceny,	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Lewd cohabitation,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Perjury,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Threatening,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Unlawfully taking a horse,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total,	25	3	1	8	2	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	48
DEDHAM.																	
Assault,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bastardy,	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Breaking glass,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Disturbing the peace,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Drunkenness,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Liquor law, violation of,	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Total,	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8

\* Bonds.





FITCHBURG.																
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2
Total, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	3
WORCESTER.																
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Fraud, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Robbing mails, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	8
SUMMARY.																
Taunton, . . . . .	40	1	2	-	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	51
Newburyport, . . . . .	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Salem, . . . . .	11	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	15
Greenfield, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Northampton, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lowell, . . . . .	25	3	1	8	2	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	48
Dedham, . . . . .	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8
Boston, . . . . .	42	2	9	5	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	63
Fitchburg, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	3
Worcester, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	8
Total, . . . . .	128	10	21	13	9	9	7	4	1	-	3	-	1	-	170	206

TABLE NO. 31. — *Showing Offences and Sentences of Prisoners in County Prisons (Jails and Houses of Correction)*  
*Sept. 30, 1883.*

OFFENCES.	SENTENCES.																
	FINE AND COSTS.		LESS THAN 6 MOS.		6 AND LESS THAN 12 MOS.		1 YEAR AND LESS THAN 2.		2 YEARS AND LESS THAN 3.		3 YEARS AND LESS THAN 5.		5 YEARS AND MORE.		AGGREGATES.		
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
<b>1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.</b>																	
Abandoning child, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Abortion, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2
Assault, . . . . .	39	2	45	4	70	1	51	—	23	—	6	1	2	—	236	8	244
Carrying weapons, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Manslaughter, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	1	5	3	8
Murder, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
“ attempt at, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Rape, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Robbery, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	13	—	13
Threatening, . . . . .	5	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	1	12
Total, . . . . .	45	2	47	4	75	1	56	1	30	3	16	1	2	3	271	15	286
<b>2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.</b>																	
Arson, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	6	1	2	—	11	2	13
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	4	—	54	—	73	—	31	—	1	—	163	—	163
Breaking glass, . . . . .	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
Burglary, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	7
Burglars' tools, having, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Common thief, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	5



Embezzlement. . . . .	-	-	2	-	3	-	7	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	17	-	17
Embezzling letter, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Evading fare, . . . . .	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	16	-	16
Fraud, . . . . .	2	1	3	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	14	2	16
Incendiary, attempt, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Larceny, . . . . .	53	3	60	13	83	9	104	7	72	3	23	-	2	-	397	35	432
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Obstructing railroad, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	6	1	7	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	22	1	23
Robbing mails, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Selling mortgaged property, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Stealing a ride, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Taking team unlawfully, . . . . .	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Trespass, . . . . .	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Unlawful appropriation, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total, . . . . .	79	4	76	13	107	10	190	7	169	4	74	2	6	-	701	40	741
3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.																	
Affray, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	7	2	14	1	3	-	2	1	-	-	26	4	30
Bastardy, . . . . .	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Common drunkard, . . . . .	1	-	39	7	34	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	74	15	89
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	-	-	5	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
Common brawler, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Disorderly house, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	27	7	12	1	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	9	56
Drunkenness, . . . . .	203	17	92	16	95	24	18	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	408	74	482

\* Bonds.

TABLE NO. 31.—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	SENTENCES.																
	FINE AND COSTS.		LESS THAN 6 MOS.		6 AND LESS THAN 12 MOS.		1 YEAR AND LESS THAN 2.		2 YEARS AND LESS THAN 3.		3 YEARS AND LESS THAN 5.		5 YEARS AND MORE.		AGGREGATES.		
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Escape from prison,	-	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	12	-	12
Fornication,	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8
Furnishing liquor to prisoner,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
House of ill-fame,	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Idle and disorderly,	1	-	1	-	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	5	9
Incest,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Indecent exposure,	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Lewdness,	2	2	2	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	5	12
Lewd cohabitation,	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	7	3	10
Liquor laws, violation of,	10	2	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	16
Neglect of family,	1	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Perjury,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	4
Polygamy,	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	7	-	3	-	-	-	14	2	16
Refusing to go to sea,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Rescue,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Stubbornness,	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Tramp,	28	-	3	-	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	47
Unlawfully driving horse,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Vagabond,	-	-	50	5	31	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	12	95
Violation United States revenue law,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Violating city ordinance,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Walking on railroad,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total,	284	29	220	40	204	65	47	27	15	3	12	1	1	-	783	165	948

SUMMARY.																		
1.—Against the person, . . . .	45	2	47	4	75	1	56	1	30	3	16	1	2	3	271	15	286	
2.—Against property, . . . .	79	4	76	13	107	10	190	7	169	4	74	2	6	—	701	40	741	
3.—Against public order and decency,	284	29	220	40	204	65	47	27	15	3	12	1	1	—	783	165	948	
Total, . . . . .	408	35	343	57	386	76	293	35	214	10	102	4	9	3	1,755	220	1,975	



TABLE NO 32. — *Showing Offences and Sentences of Prisoners held in Boston House of Industry, Sept. 30, 1883.*

OFFENCES.	SENTENCES.												
	FINE AND COSTS.		LESS THAN 6 MONTHS.		6 AND LESS THAN 12 MONTHS.		1 YEAR AND LESS THAN 2.		2 YEARS AND LESS THAN 3.		AGGREGATES.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.													
Assault, . . . . .	41	7	7	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	53	12	65
Threatening, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total, . . . . .	42	7	7	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	54	12	66
2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.													
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Breaking glass, . . . . .	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Embezzlement, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Evading fare, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Larceny, . . . . .	23	6	16	7	5	4	5	2	—	—	49	19	68
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Stealing a ride, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Taking team unlawfully, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unlawful appropriation, . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Total, . . . . .	30	9	21	7	6	4	5	2	—	—	62	22	84

3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.													
Common drunkard, . . . . .	-	-	23	13	30	18	-	1	-	-	53	32	85
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	-	-	11	-	14	-	6	-	-	-	31	31
Common brawler, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7
Drunkenness, . . . . .	203	42	42	18	42	31	25	31	-	4	312	126	438
Fornication, . . . . .	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Gaming, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	-	-	13	3	8	4	-	-	-	-	21	7	28
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Neglect of family, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Profanity, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stubbornness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	20	11	35	6	-	-	-	-	55	17	72
Total, . . . . .	211	48	99	59	116	73	25	39	-	4	451	223	674
SUMMARY.													
1.—Against the person, . . . . .	42	7	7	3	5	2	-	-	-	-	54	12	66
2.—Against property, . . . . .	30	9	21	7	6	4	5	2	-	-	62	22	84
3.—Against public order, etc., . . . . .	211	48	99	59	116	73	25	39	-	4	451	223	674
Total, . . . . .	283	64	127	69	127	79	30	41	-	4	567	257	824

TABLE No. 33. — Showing Number of Prisoners held in all Penal Institutions Sept. 30, 1883, for non-payment of Fines and Costs, or on Term Sentences.

OFFENCES.	FINE AND COSTS.						TERM SENTENCES.								
	County Prisons.		House of Industry.		Total.		County Prisons.		House of Industry.		State Work-house.	State Prison.	Reformatory Prison.	Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.</b>															
Abandoning child, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Abortion, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	4	2
Assault, . . . . .	39	2	41	7	80	9	197	6	12	5	-	2	-	211	11
Carrying weapons, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maiming, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	24	2	29	5
Murder and accessory, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	53	-	53	1
Murder, attempt, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	14	-	16	-
Rape, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	29	-	30	-
Rape, attempt, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	-
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	45	-	58	-
Robbery, attempt, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-
Threatening, . . . . .	5	-	1	-	6	-	6	1	-	-	-	1	-	7	1
Total, . . . . .	45	2	42	7	87	9	226	13	12	5	-	199	6	437	24
<b>2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.</b>															
Arson, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	11	4	22	6
Blackmail, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	-	1	-	-	176	-	340	-

Breaking glass, . . . . .	5	-	-	3	5	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	28	-	35	-
Burglars' tools, having, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Common thief, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	19	-	20	-
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	1	-	-	8	-	26	-
Embezzling letter, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Evading fare, . . . . .	10	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	15	1	31	1
Fraud, . . . . .	2	1	-	-	2	1	12	1	-	-	-	4	-	16	1
Incendiary, attempt, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Larceny, . . . . .	53	3	23	6	76	9	344	32	26	13	-	69	27	439	72
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	2	-	1	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	4	1	10	1
Obstructing railroad, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	2	-	21	1	2	-	-	8	1	31	2
Robbing mails, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Selling mortgaged property, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing a ride, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Taking team unlawfully, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-
Trespass, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Unlawful appropriation, . . . . .	1	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
Total, . . . . .	79	4	30	9	109	13	622	36	32	13	-	353	34	1,007	83
3.— AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.															
Affray, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	4	-	-	-	3	9	29	13
Bastardy, . . . . .	*1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bestiality, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-

\* Bonds.



TABLE NO. 33.—Continued.

OFFENCES.	FINE AND COSTS.						TERM SENTENCES.								
	County Prisons.		House of Industry.		Total.		County Prisons.		House of Industry.		State Work-house.	State Prison.	Reformatory Prison.	Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Common drunkard, . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	73	15	53	32	5	—	30	131	77
Common night-walker, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	31	—	—	44	—	92
Common brawler, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Cruelty to animals, . . . .	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Disorderly house, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	7
Disturbing the peace, . . . .	27	7	2	3	29	10	20	2	—	2	—	—	1	20	5
Drunkenness, . . . .	231	17	203	42	434	59	205	57	109	84	1	—	90	315	231
Escape from prison, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Furnishing liquor to prisoner, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fornication, . . . .	—	1	3	2	3	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Gaming, . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of ill-fame, . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	4
Idle and disorderly, . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	21	7	2	—	12	26	24
Incest, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	9	—
Indecent exposure, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Lewdness, . . . .	2	2	—	—	2	2	5	3	—	—	—	—	9	5	12
Lewd cohabitation, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	2	7	5
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . .	10	2	1	—	11	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Mutiny, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Neglect of family, . . . .	1	—	1	—	2	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—
Perjury, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Polygamy, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	2	—	—	—	2	2	16	4

Profanity, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refusing to go to sea, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Rescue, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Stubbornness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	4	8
Tramp, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	63	-
Unlawfully driving horse, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	12	55	17	7	-	12	-	145	41
Violation U. S. revenue law, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violating city ordinance, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walking on railroad, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . . . .	284	29	211	48	495	77	499	136	240	175	59	15	221	813	532	
SUMMARY.																
1. Against the person, . . . . .	45	2	42	7	87	9	226	13	12	5	-	199	6	487	24	
2. Against property, . . . . .	79	4	30	9	109	13	622	36	32	13	-	353	34	1,007	83	
3. Against public order and decency, . . . . .	284	29	211	48	495	77	499	136	240	175	59	15	221	813	532	
Total, . . . . .	408	35	283	64	691	99	1,347	185	284	193	59	567	261	2,257	639	

TABLE NO. 34. — Consolidated Table, showing Prisoners held in all Penal Institutions on Fine and Costs and on Sentences, Sept. 30, 1882, and Sept. 30, 1883.

OFFENCES.	HELD ON FINE AND COSTS.						HELD ON SENTENCES.						TOTAL HELD ON FINE AND COSTS AND SENTENCES.	
	Males.		Females.		TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.		Males.		Females.		TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.														
Abandoning child, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4	—	4
Abortion, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	3	2	11	6	11	6
Assault, . . . . .	112	80	10	9	122	89	229	211	5	11	234	222	356	311
Carrying weapons, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Maiming, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Manslaughter, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	29	6	5	36	34	36	34
Murder and accessory, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	53	1	1	52	54	52	54
“ attempt, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	16	3	—	21	16	21	16
Rape, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	30	—	—	32	30	32	30
“ attempt, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	—	—	20	20	20	20
Robbery, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	58	1	—	52	58	52	58
“ attempt, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	—	—	10	8	10	8
Threatening, . . . . .	7	6	—	—	7	6	—	7	—	1	—	8	7	14
Total, . . . . .	119	87	10	9	129	96	450	437	19	24	469	461	598	557
2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.														
Arson, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	22	6	6	22	28	22	28
Blackmail, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2

Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	397	340	-	-	397	340	397	340
Breaking glass, . . . . .	2	5	2	3	4	8	1	4	-	-	1	4	5	12
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	35	1	-	32	35	32	35
Burglars' tools, having, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	4	2	4	2
Common thief, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	20	-	-	27	20	27	20
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	6	-	-	13	6	13	6
Embezzlement, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	3	-	26	26	1	-	27	26	30	26
Embezzling letter, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Evading fare, . . . . .	4	11	-	-	4	11	1	1	-	-	1	1	5	12
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	31	-	1	44	32	44	32
Fraud, . . . . .	10	2	-	1	10	3	16	16	3	1	19	17	29	20
Incendiary, attempt, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	4	1	4	1
Killing horse, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Larceny, . . . . .	78	76	13	9	91	85	462	439	89	72	551	511	642	596
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	7	3	1	-	8	3	8	10	1	1	9	11	17	14
Obstructing railroad, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	2	2	-	-	2	2	24	31	1	2	25	33	27	35
Robbing mails, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	3	1	3
Stealing a ride, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	3
Taking team unlawfully, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	7
Trespass, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	8	5	-	-	8	5	5	5	-	-	5	5	13	10
Total, . . . . .	114	109	16	13	130	122	1,081	1,007	102	83	1,183	1,090	1,313	1,212
3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.														
Affray, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	29	12	13	38	42	38	42
Bastardy, . . . . .	-	*1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

\* Bonds.



TABLE No. 34. — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	HELD ON FINE AND COSTS.						HELD ON SENTENCES.						TOTAL HELD ON FINE AND COSTS AND SENTENCES.	
	Males.		Females.		TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.		Males.		Females.		TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Bestiality, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	2	1
Breach of the peace, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Common beggar, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	-
Common drunkard, . . . . .	4	1	-	-	4	1	123	131	77	77	200	208	204	209
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	92	65	92	65	92
Common brawler, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	5	2	1	-	6	2	1	2	-	-	1	2	7	4
Disorderly house, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	5	7	10	8	11	8
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	39	29	7	10	46	39	18	20	10	5	28	25	74	64
Drunkenness, . . . . .	341	434	65	59	406	493	298	315	181	231	479	546	885	1,039
Escape from prison, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	1	-	5	12	5	12
Fornication, . . . . .	2	3	7	3	9	6	2	2	9	5	11	7	20	13
Gaming, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	1	1	1	-	2	1	2	1	4	4	6	5	8	6
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	1	1	22	26	40	24	62	50	63	51
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	7	9	7	9
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	3	-	7	4	1	-	8	4	11	4
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	2	1	2	1	4	5	5	15	12	20	17	21	21
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	5	5	13	12	13	12
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	5	11	-	2	5	13	5	3	9	1	14	4	19	17
Mutiny, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
Neglect of family, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	2	4	9	-	-	4	9	4	11

Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	-	6	4	6	4
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	16	3	4	18	20	18	20
Profanity, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rescue, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Stubbornness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	11	8	13	12	13	12
Sodomy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Tramp, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	63	1	-	48	63	48	63
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	145	25	41	138	186	138	186
Violation U. S. revenue law, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	12	3	5	-	17	3	6	2	5	1	11	3	28	6
Total, . . . . .	414	495	87	77	501	572	729	813	484	532	1,213	1,345	1,714	1,917
SUMMARY.														
1.—Against the person, . . . . .	119	87	10	9	129	96	450	437	19	24	469	461	598	557
2.—Against property, . . . . .	114	109	16	13	130	122	1,081	1,007	102	83	1,183	1,090	1,313	1,212
3.—Against public order, etc., . . . . .	414	495	87	77	501	572	729	813	484	532	1,213	1,345	1,714	1,917
Total, . . . . .	647	691	113	99	760	790	2,260	2,257	605	639	2,865	2,896	3,625	3,686

TABLE NO. 35. — *Showing Classification of Prisoners waiting Trial in Jails Sept. 30, 1883.*

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>BARNSTABLE.</b>				<b>SALEM.</b>			
Assault, . . . . .	1	-	1	Adultery, . . . . .	2	-	2
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	2	-	2	Arson, . . . . .	1	-	1
Larceny, . . . . .	1	-	1	Assault, . . . . .	6	-	6
Murder, . . . . .	1	-	1	Breaking and entering, . . . . .	6	-	6
Total, . . . . .	5	-	5	Drunkenness, . . . . .	5	-	5
<b>PITTSFIELD.</b>				Embezzlement, . . . . .	1	-	1
Adultery, . . . . .	1	1	2	Larceny, . . . . .	4	-	4
Assault, . . . . .	1	-	1	Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	1	-	1
Larceny, . . . . .	1	-	1	Polygamy, . . . . .	1	-	1
Murder, . . . . .	1	-	1	Vagrancy, . . . . .	4	-	4
Robbery, . . . . .	1	-	1	Witness, . . . . .	1	-	1
Stubbornness, . . . . .	1	-	1	Total, . . . . .	32	-	32
Total, . . . . .	6	1	7	<b>GREENFIELD.</b>			
<b>NEW BEDFORD.</b>				Adultery, . . . . .	2	-	2
Adultery, . . . . .	1	-	1	Larceny, . . . . .	4	-	4
Rape, . . . . .	2	-	2	Total, . . . . .	6	-	6
Total, . . . . .	3	-	3	<b>SPRINGFIELD.</b>			
<b>TAUNTON.</b>				Abortion, . . . . .	1	-	1
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	2	-	2	Adultery, . . . . .	2	1	3
Burglary, . . . . .	1	-	1	Assault, . . . . .	2	-	2
Total, . . . . .	3	-	3	Breaking and entering, . . . . .	4	-	4
<b>EDGARTOWN.</b>				Burglary, . . . . .	1	-	1
Assault, . . . . .	1	-	1	Larceny, . . . . .	6	1	7
Total, . . . . .	1	-	1	Murder, . . . . .	-	1	1
<b>LAWRENCE.</b>				Rape, . . . . .	2	-	2
Adultery, . . . . .	1	-	1	Total, . . . . .	18	3	21
Assault, . . . . .	2	-	2	<b>NORTHAMPTON.</b>			
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	1	-	1	Breaking and entering, . . . . .	2	-	2
Drunkenness, . . . . .	-	1	1	Murder, . . . . .	2	-	2
Forgery, . . . . .	1	-	1	Rape, . . . . .	1	-	1
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	2	-	2	Total, . . . . .	5	-	5
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	1	-	1	<b>CAMBRIDGE.</b>			
Larceny, . . . . .	4	-	4	Adultery, . . . . .	1	-	1
Robbery, . . . . .	2	-	2	Arson, . . . . .	2	-	2
Total, . . . . .	14	1	15	Assault, . . . . .	2	-	2
<b>NEWBURYPORT.</b>				Breaking and entering, . . . . .	7	-	7
Assault, . . . . .	3	-	3	Drunkenness, . . . . .	1	-	1
Larceny, . . . . .	1	-	1	Indecent exposure, . . . . .	2	-	2
Total, . . . . .	4	-	4	Larceny, . . . . .	7	1	8
				Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	2	-	2
				Murder, . . . . .	1	-	1
				Rape, . . . . .	1	-	1
				Robbery, . . . . .	2	-	2
				Threatening, . . . . .	1	-	1
				Trespass, . . . . .	1	-	1
				Vagrancy, . . . . .	2	-	2
				Witness, . . . . .	1	-	1
				Total, . . . . .	33	1	34

TABLE No. 35. — Continued.

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>LOWELL.</b>				<b>FITCHBURG.</b>			
Adultery, . . . . .	5	2	7	Bastardy, . . . . .	1	—	1
Arson, . . . . .	1	—	1	Breaking and entering, . .	1	—	1
Assault, . . . . .	2	—	2	Total, . . . . .	2	—	2
Breaking and entering, . .	7	—	7	<b>WORCESTER.</b>			
Common drunkard, . . . .	—	1	1	Assault, . . . . .	2	—	2
Drunkenness, . . . . .	5	1	6	Breaking and entering, . .	6	—	6
Embezzlement, . . . . .	1	—	1	Breaking glass, . . . . .	1	—	1
Fraud, . . . . .	1	—	1	Disturbing the peace, . .	1	—	1
Larceny, . . . . .	7	1	8	Embezzlement, . . . . .	1	—	1
Manslaughter, . . . . .	1	—	1	Larceny, . . . . .	2	—	2
Rape, . . . . .	2	—	2	Lewd cohabitation, . . . .	1	1	2
Taking team, . . . . .	1	—	1	Liquor laws, violation of, .	2	—	2
Unlawfully removing baggage, .	1	—	1	Rape, . . . . .	1	—	1
Witness, . . . . .	—	2	2	Robbery, . . . . .	1	—	1
Total, . . . . .	34	7	41	Vagrancy, . . . . .	1	—	1
<b>DEDHAM.</b>				Total, . . . . .	19	1	20
Breaking and entering, . .	2	—	2	<b>SUMMARY.</b>			
Embezzlement, . . . . .	1	—	1	Barnstable, . . . . .	5	—	5
Larceny, . . . . .	2	—	2	Pittsfield, . . . . .	6	1	7
Total, . . . . .	5	—	5	New Bedford, . . . . .	3	—	3
<b>PLYMOUTH.</b>				Taunton, . . . . .	3	—	3
Abortion, . . . . .	1	—	1	Edgartown, . . . . .	1	—	1
Arson, . . . . .	2	—	2	Lawrence, . . . . .	14	1	15
Assault, . . . . .	3	—	3	Newburyport, . . . . .	4	—	4
Breaking and entering, . .	1	—	1	Salem, . . . . .	32	—	32
Common drunkard, . . . .	1	—	1	Greenfield, . . . . .	6	—	6
Forgery, . . . . .	1	—	1	Springfield, . . . . .	18	3	21
Larceny, . . . . .	3	—	3	Northampton, . . . . .	5	—	5
Murder, . . . . .	1	—	1	Cambridge, . . . . .	33	1	34
Rape, . . . . .	1	—	1	Lowell, . . . . .	34	7	41
Robbery, . . . . .	2	—	2	Dedham, . . . . .	5	—	5
Violation of pilot law, . .	1	—	1	Plymouth, . . . . .	18	—	18
Witness, . . . . .	1	—	1	Boston, . . . . .	64	9	73
Total, . . . . .	18	—	18	Fitchburg, . . . . .	2	—	2
<b>BOSTON.</b>				Worcester, . . . . .	19	1	20
Assault, . . . . .	16	1	17	Total, . . . . .	272	23	295
Breaking and entering, . .	10	—	10	<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>			
Counterfeit money, . . . .	1	—	1	<b>1. — OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.</b>			
Drunkenness, . . . . .	5	4	9	Abortion, . . . . .	2	—	2
Forgery, . . . . .	2	—	2	Assault, . . . . .	41	1	42
Fraud, . . . . .	2	—	2	Manslaughter, . . . . .	2	—	2
Incest, . . . . .	1	—	1	Murder, . . . . .	8	2	10
Larceny, . . . . .	10	1	11	Rape, . . . . .	11	—	11
Lewdness, . . . . .	1	—	1	Robbery, . . . . .	15	—	15
Manslaughter, . . . . .	1	—	1	Threatening, . . . . .	2	—	2
Murder, . . . . .	2	1	3	Total, . . . . .	81	3	84
Polygamy, . . . . .	1	—	1	<b>2. — OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.</b>			
Rape, . . . . .	1	—	1	Arson, . . . . .	6	—	6
Receiving stolen goods, . .	1	—	1	Breaking and entering, . .	51	—	51
Robbery, . . . . .	7	—	7	Breaking glass, . . . . .	1	—	1
Threatening, . . . . .	1	—	1	Burglary, . . . . .	2	—	2
Witness, . . . . .	2	2	4	Counterfeit money, . . . .	1	—	1
Total, . . . . .	64	9	73	Embezzlement, . . . . .	4	—	4



TABLE No. 35. — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Forgery, . . . . .	4	—	4	Lewdness, . . . . .	1	—	1
Fraud, . . . . .	3	—	3	Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	1	1	2
Larceny, . . . . .	52	4	56	Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	5	—	5
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	1	—	1	Polygamy, . . . . .	2	—	2
Taking team unlawfully, . . . . .	1	—	1	Stubbornness, . . . . .	1	—	1
Trespass, . . . . .	1	—	1	Vagrancy, . . . . .	7	—	7
Unlawfully removing baggage, . . . . .	1	—	1	Violation of the pilot law, . . . . .	1	—	1
Total, . . . . .	128	4	132	Witness, . . . . .	5	4	9
3. — OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.				Total, . . . . .	63	16	79
Adultery, . . . . .	15	4	19	SUMMARY.			
Bastardy, . . . . .	1	—	1	1. — Offences against the person, . . . . .	81	3	84
Common drunkard, . . . . .	1	1	2	2. — Offences against property, . . . . .	128	4	132
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	1	—	1	3. — Offences against public order and decency, . . . . .	63	16	79
Drunkenness, . . . . .	16	6	22	Total, . . . . .	272	23	295
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	2	—	2				
Incest, . . . . .	1	—	1				
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	3	—	3				

## THE PRISON POPULATION, SEPT. 30, 1883.

There were in all the prisons (including the Boston House of Industry), on the 30th of September, 1883, 3,981 persons (3,220 males and 761 females). 295 of these — 272 men and 23 women — were held in the jails to await trial or examination, and 3,686 were sentenced. They were distributed among the several institutions as follows:—

INSTITUTIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In county prisons, . . . . .	1,755	220	1,975
Boston House of Industry, . . . . .	567	257	824
State Prison, . . . . .	567	—	567
State Workhouse, . . . . .	59	—	59
Reformatory Prison for Women, . . . . .	—	261	261
Total, . . . . .	2,948	738	3,686

Of this number, 790 (691 males and 99 females) were held for non-payment of fines and costs. This is 21+ per cent. of the entire number. The proportion last year was 20+ per cent. In most cases the fines and costs were small, and the offences for which the fines were imposed were of minor importance. Nearly 90 per cent. of those held for non-payment of fines and costs were for the following offences : —

INSTITUTIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assault, . . . . .	80	9	89
Larceny, . . . . .	76	9	85
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	29	10	39
Drunkenness, . . . . .	434	59	493
Total, . . . . .	619	87	706

#### PRISONERS HAVING TERM SENTENCES.

The number held on direct sentence of the court to a term of imprisonment was 2,896, consisting of 2,257 males and 639 females. They were distributed as follows : —

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In county prisons, . . . . .	1,347	185	1,532
Boston House of Industry, . . . . .	284	193	477
State Prison, . . . . .	567	—	567
State Workhouse, . . . . .	59	—	59
Reformatory Prison for Women, . . . . .	—	261	261
Total, . . . . .	2,257	639	2,896

The principal offences for which these were sentenced, and the number held for each offence on the 30th of Sep-

tember, 1882 and 1883, respectively, is seen in the following table :—

TABLE NO. 36.—*Showing Offences of Prisoners held on Term Sentences for certain offences Sept. 30, 1882 and 1883.*

1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Abortion, . . . . .	8	4	3	2	11	6
Assault, . . . . .	229	211	5	11	234	222
Manslaughter, . . . . .	30	29	6	5	36	34
Murder, and accessory, . . . . .	51	53	1	1	52	54
Murder, attempt, . . . . .	18	16	3	—	21	16
Rape, . . . . .	32	30	—	—	32	30
Rape, attempt, . . . . .	20	20	—	—	20	20
Robbery, . . . . .	51	58	1	—	52	58
Robbery, attempt, . . . . .	10	8	—	—	10	8
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	1	8	—	5	1	13
Total, . . . . .	450	437	19	24	469	461

2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . . .	16	22	6	6	22	28
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	397	340	—	—	397	340
Burglary, . . . . .	31	35	1	—	32	35
Common thief, . . . . .	27	20	—	—	27	20
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	13	6	—	—	13	6
Embezzlement, . . . . .	26	26	1	—	27	26
Forgery and uttering, . . . . .	44	31	—	1	44	32
Fraud, . . . . .	16	16	3	1	19	17
Larceny, . . . . .	462	439	89	72	551	511
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	24	31	1	2	25	33
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	25	41	1	1	26	42
Total, . . . . .	1,081	1,007	102	83	1,183	1,090

3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	26	29	12	13	38	42
Common drunkard, . . . . .	123	131	77	77	200	208
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	—	—	65	92	65	92
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	18	20	10	5	28	25

TABLE No. 36. — Concluded.

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Drunkenness, . . . . .	298	315	181	231	479	546
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	22	26	40	24	62	50
Polygamy, . . . . .	15	16	3	4	18	20
Tramp, . . . . .	47	63	1	—	48	63
Vagabond, . . . . .	113	145	25	41	138	186
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	67	68	70	45	137	113
Total, . . . . .	729	813	484	532	1,213	1,345

## SUMMARY.

Against the person, . . . . .	450	437	19	24	469	461
Against property, . . . . .	1,081	1,007	102	83	1,183	1,090
Against public order and decency, . . . . .	729	813	484	532	1,213	1,345
Total, . . . . .	2,260	2,257	605	639	2,865	2,896

It will be seen that of the number of prisoners held on term sentences, 1,444 males and 107 females were convicted of offences against person or property. The number of females guilty of these classes of crimes is surprisingly small. Eight hundred and thirteen men and 532 women were held on term sentences for offences against public order and decency.

If those held for non-payment of fines and costs, and those held on term sentences, are reckoned together, the number for the different classes of offences is as follows :—

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Against the person, . . . . .	524	33	557
Against property, . . . . .	1,116	96	1,212
Against public order and decency, . . . . .	1,308	609	1,917
Total, . . . . .	2,948	738	3,686

A little more than 44 per cent. of all the males, and 82 per cent. of the females, in prison on the 30th of September were held for offences against public order and decency.



One thousand two hundred and forty-eight of these were for drunkenness, or as common drunkards; 92 as night-walkers; 64 for disturbing the peace; 51 for being idle and disorderly; 20 for polygamy; 63 tramps, and 186 vagabonds.

### COMPARISON OF 1881, 1882 AND 1883.

The number held on the 30th of September, in each of the past three years, is shown below.

*Held for Non-payment of Fines and Costs, Sept. 30, 1881, Sept. 30, 1882, and Sept. 30, 1883.*

OFFENCES.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.		
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Against the person, . . .	99	119	87	12	10	9	111	129	96
“ property, . . .	98	114	109	22	16	13	120	130	122
“ public order, etc., . .	441	414	495	91	87	77	532	501	572
Total, . . . . .	638	647	691	125	113	99	763	760	790

### *Held on Term Sentences.*

OFFENCES.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.		
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Against the person, . . .	442	450	437	27	19	24	469	469	461
“ property, . . .	1,060	1,081	1,007	77	102	83	1,137	1,183	1,090
“ public order, etc., . .	760	729	813	454	484	532	1,214	1,213	1,345
Total, . . . . .	2,262	2,260	2,257	558	605	639	2,820	2,865	2,896

### *Recapitulation. Held for Fines and Costs, and on Sentences.*

OFFENCES.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.		
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Against the person, . . .	541	569	524	39	29	33	580	598	557
“ property, . . .	1,158	1,195	1,116	99	118	96	1,257	1,313	1,212
“ public order, etc., . .	1,201	1,143	1,308	545	571	609	1,746	1,714	1,917
Total, . . . . .	2,900	2,907	2,948	683	718	738	3,583	3,625	3,686

It will be seen by a comparison of the past two years that there was a slight increase in the number of males and a slight decrease in the number of females held for the non-payment of fines and costs, the increase being entirely in the number held for offences against public order, etc.

There was a decrease of three in the number of males held on term sentences. The increase of 84 in the number of males thus held for offences against public order, etc., was a little more than offset by a decrease in the number held for offences against the person and against property. There was an increase in the number of females held on term sentences, mainly of those held for offences against public order, etc.

The total increase in the number held in all the prisons (excluding those waiting trial) was 61, consisting of 41 males and 20 females.

#### CRIMINAL CASES IN THE COURTS.

Table No. 37 shows the number of criminal cases begun in the police, municipal and district courts and before trial justices for the year ending Sept. 30, 1883. As in other statistical tables in this report, offences are classified according to their general character, rather than technically. "Larceny" and "breaking and entering" include, for example, all classes of crimes which naturally come under those headings, without regard to minor characteristics. "Fraud" includes "cheating," "conspiracy to defraud," "false pretences," etc. "Violating liquor laws," includes liquor keeping, selling, Sunday selling, transporting, etc. In all cases, unless otherwise mentioned, attempts to commit an offence are reckoned with the offences.

TABLE NO. 37.—*Showing Number of Criminal Cases begun in Police, Municipal and District Courts, and before Trial Justices in Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.*

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Abortion, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9
Assault, . . . . .	22	327	437	9	953	86	394	47	1068	3	273	162	3027	510	7318
Carrying weapons, . . . . .	-	3	-	-	7	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	8	5	27
Libel, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	8	2	20
Mayhem, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
Murder and accessory, . . . . .	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	12	1	24
Rape, . . . . .	1	3	2	1	5	-	3	1	5	-	3	1	11	-	36
Robbery, . . . . .	-	4	-	-	8	-	7	1	5	-	1	3	121	4	154
Threatening, . . . . .	1	14	6	1	14	-	11	7	68	-	5	4	132	21	284
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	12	2	23
Total, . . . . .	24	357	448	11	995	89	427	62	1153	3	282	171	3334	547	7903

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . . .	-	2	3	-	5	-	3	-	7	-	2	3	17	11	53
Blackmail, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	10
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	8	9	30	1	44	4	35	11	111	-	4	5	461	42	765
Breaking glass, . . . . .	1	10	-	-	23	1	2	1	29	-	3	1	192	11	274
Burglary, . . . . .	-	3	1	-	6	2	1	-	5	-	10	-	12	3	43
Burglars' tools, having, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	5
Counterfeit money, having, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Concealing mortgaged property, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	5	24
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	3	12	-	23	-	9	2	27	-	5	5	143	6	235
Evading fare, . . . . .	-	8	5	-	4	-	4	7	17	-	5	1	27	20	98
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	-	3	1	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	40	2	58
Fraud, . . . . .	1	16	13	-	71	8	19	3	52	-	5	10	139	35	372
Larceny, . . . . .	20	109	174	-	479	32	193	20	600	1	85	50	2127	198	4088
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	17	40	-	103	4	34	4	94	-	34	12	185	28	555
Obstructing railroad, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	11
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	12	-	5	-	11	-	1	2	60	5	98



TABLE No. 37. — Continued.

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Selling mortgaged property, . . . . .	-	3	3	-	6	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	12	2	38
Stealing a ride, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	1	-	11
Taking team unlawfully, . . . . .	-	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	16	-	2	1	6	7	38
Trespass, . . . . .	2	8	18	-	31	4	34	5	118	-	25	7	36	14	302
Unlawful appropriation, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	61
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	33	-	4	-	43	4	90
Total, . . . . .	33	200	304	1	842	58	341	54	1139	1	193	98	3572	394	7230

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Affray, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	23
Adultery, . . . . .	-	17	10	-	18	4	26	3	28	-	2	5	43	10	166
Bastardy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	14	-	-	1	33	2	57
Bestiality, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Common drunkard, . . . . .	3	19	14	-	22	3	19	3	220	1	28	16	235	153	736
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	-	4	4	-	10	1	3	-	7	-	-	-	223	6	258
Common nuisance, . . . . .	-	4	20	-	10	1	2	1	6	-	12	1	6	-	63
Common brawler, . . . . .	1	-	2	-	9	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	19	4	43
Contempt, . . . . .	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	15	-	-	6	-	3	28
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	-	13	23	-	27	6	13	3	51	-	30	10	74	37	287
Disorderly house, . . . . .	1	1	5	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	6	6	31
Disturbing meetings, . . . . .	-	3	-	-	13	1	6	-	2	-	-	5	37	4	71
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	12	117	367	-	174	12	93	20	385	1	137	75	241	355	1989
Drunkenness, . . . . .	14	858	2589	7	3608	169	2170	211	3642	3	664	647	16851	3149	34582
Escape from custody, . . . . .	4	-	1	-	19	1	1	-	10	-	4	-	50	-	90
Fornication, . . . . .	-	7	15	-	15	-	20	1	29	-	1	1	57	18	164
Gaming, . . . . .	-	3	-	-	64	-	-	-	2	-	11	-	67	18	165
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	3	-	5	3	1	-	-	2	78	2	96
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	-	-	7	-	13	-	-	1	8	-	1	1	162	3	196
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	-	4	3	-	5	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	20	11	57
Labor laws, violation of, . . . . .	-	1	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	24
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	17	-	-	2	23	-	3	3	12	18	79
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	4	-	19	1	34
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	20	147	172	9	302	32	176	42	519	-	245	135	454	462	2715



TABLE NO. 37. — Concluded.

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Lord's Day, violation of, .	-	15	8	-	38	-	30	2	93	-	11	1	60	27	285
Neglect of family, . . .	-	10	9	-	32	1	9	-	42	-	5	3	64	19	194
Obscenity, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	9
Peddling, unlicensed, . .	-	1	5	-	4	-	2	-	11	-	-	3	6	16	48
Perjury, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	2	-	7	-	4	1	20
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1	19
Profanity, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	8	-	2	-	4	-	3	-	127	1	147
Refusing to aid officer, .	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	3	1	16
Stubbornness, . . . .	1	3	22	-	16	1	16	5	47	-	-	1	64	12	188
Sodomy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tramp, . . . . .	5	7	7	-	11	2	31	7	82	-	22	54	8	18	254
Truancy, . . . . .	-	3	12	-	58	-	31	1	66	-	2	-	196	8	377
Unlicensed dog, keeping, .	2	20	13	-	19	2	27	4	43	-	15	9	19	26	199
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	9	77	-	145	3	44	1	121	-	47	-	105	51	693
Violating fish laws, . .	1	3	-	-	23	-	-	-	5	-	2	4	1	6	45
Violating town by-laws or city ordinances, . . .	-	11	52	-	96	-	60	4	139	1	57	12	708	85	1225
Miscellaneous, . . . .	3	19	23	-	30	-	9	10	66	-	9	14	131	36	341
Total, . . . . .	70	1302	3474	16	4843	243	2809	326	5712	6	1322	1012	20302	4586	46023

## SUMMARY.

1. Against the person, .	24	357	448	11	995	89	427	62	1153	3	282	171	3334	547	7963
2. Against property, .	33	200	304	1	842	58	341	54	1139	1	193	98	3572	394	7230
3. Against public order and decency, . . . .	70	1302	3474	16	4843	243	2809	326	5712	6	1322	1012	20302	4586	46023
Total, . . . . .	127	1859	4226	28	6680	390	3577	442	8004	10	1797	1281	27208	3527	61156

The number of cases is somewhat larger than in 1882. The increase is 808, upon a total last year of 60,348. There has been a slight decrease in Essex, Hampshire, Plymouth and Worcester counties. In all the other counties there has been an increase. This was largest in Middlesex County. The largest decrease was in Worcester County. The changes in these two counties were due to the changes in the cases of drunkenness, which in Middlesex increased

652 and in Worcester decreased 616. In Suffolk County the increase in all offences was 331. There was an increase of 494 in the cases of drunkenness and slight changes in the number of other offences.

The first of the following tables (No. 38) shows the number of cases in each county, in the several classes, for the past two years, and the second (Table No. 39) shows the number of cases of each of the more important offences in 1882 and 1883. All offences in which the aggregate for the State in either year was one hundred or more, have been included in this table. The variations between 1882 and 1883 have been very slight. There is a slight decrease in the number of offences against the person, a slight increase in the number of offences against property, and an increase of 851 in the offences against public order.

TABLE NO. 38. — *Showing Number Cases begun in each County, for Years ending Sept. 30, 1882 and 1883.*

COUNTIES.	1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.		2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.		3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.		AGGREGATE.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Barnstable, . . .	25	24	24	33	32	70	81	127
Berkshire, . . .	275	357	175	200	1,370	1,302	1,820	1,859
Bristol, . . .	445	448	276	304	3,440	3,474	4,161	4,226
Dukes, . . .	10	11	5	1	4	16	19	28
Essex, . . .	1,018	995	942	842	4,791	4,843	6,751	6,680
Franklin, . . .	76	89	51	58	257	243	384	390
Hampden, . . .	438	427	358	341	2,484	2,809	3,280	3,577
Hampshire, . . .	103	62	96	54	445	326	644	442
Middlesex, . . .	1,165	1,153	968	1,139	5,057	5,712	7,190	8,004
Nantucket, . . .	2	3	—	1	2	6	4	10
Norfolk, . . .	270	282	177	193	1,051	1,322	1,498	1,797
Plymouth, . . .	180	171	92	98	1,045	1,012	1,317	1,281
Suffolk, . . .	3,442	3,334	3,554	3,572	19,881	20,302	26,877	27,208
Worcester, . . .	573	547	436	394	5,313	4,586	6,322	5,527
Total, . . .	8,022	7,903	7,154	7,230	45,172	46,023	60,348	61,156

TABLE No. 39.—*Showing Number of Cases begun in Lower Courts in Years ending Sept. 30, 1882 and 1883, respectively.*

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	1882.	1883.
Assault, . . . . .	7,327	7,318
Robbery, . . . . .	146	154
Threatening, . . . . .	283	284
All others of this class, . . . . .	266	147
Total, . . . . .	8,022	7,903

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Breaking and entering, . . . . .	757	765
Breaking glass, . . . . .	322	274
Embezzlement, . . . . .	246	235
Fraud, . . . . .	287	372
Larceny, . . . . .	4,198	4,088
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	546	555
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	111	98
Trespass, . . . . .	219	302
All others of this class, . . . . .	468	541
Total, . . . . .	7,154	7,230

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	214	166
Common drunkard, . . . . .	765	736
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	181	258
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	308	287
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	2,152	1,989
Drunkenness, . . . . .	33,669	34,582
Fornication, . . . . .	217	164
Gaming, . . . . .	201	165
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	187	196
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	2,483	2,715
Lord's Day, violation of, . . . . .	252	285
Neglect of family, . . . . .	138	194
Profanity, . . . . .	208	147

TABLE No. 39. — Concluded.

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	1882.	1883.
Stubbornness, . . . . .	208	188
Tramp, . . . . .	277	254
Truancy, . . . . .	383	377
Unlicensed dog, keeping, . . . . .	117	199
Vagabond, . . . . .	555	693
Violating city or town ordinance, . . . . .	1,018	1,225
All others of this class, . . . . .	1,639	1,203
Total, . . . . .	45,172	46,023

TABLE No. 40. — *Disposition of Criminal Cases in Superior Court.*

*Cases pending Oct. 1, 1882, and Cases begun during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.*

## 1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.												
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.
Abortion, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	4	-	4	-	3	-	-	1	3
Assault, . . . . .	5	74	33	4	195	28	53	25	152	2	57	15	346
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	1	6	-	-	-	9
Murder, attempt, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rape, . . . . .	-	4	4	1	1	-	3	3	5	-	1	1	2
Robbery, . . . . .	-	1	2	-	5	-	2	1	9	-	4	-	60
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	4	2	1	-	9	-	1	-	14
Total, . . . . .	5	80	44	5	210	31	66	39	184	2	62	17	436

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . . .	-	2	4	-	6	2	3	-	4	-	2	1	13	18
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	16	6	1	87	7	8	12	57	-	18	4	196	47
Burglary, . . . . .	-	2	10	-	-	-	17	3	1	-	2	3	29	-
Concealing mortgaged property, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	0	2
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	3	10	-	16	4	6	-	6	-	1	1	72	2
Forgery and uttering . . . . .	1	11	7	-	6	-	2	1	6	-	-	-	47	3



TABLE NO. 40. — *Disposition of Criminal Cases, etc.* — Continued.  
*Cases Pending and Begun, etc.* — Concluded.

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														Total.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	
Fraud, . . . . .	-	2	2	-	19	10	8	-	13	-	1	2	47	14	118
Larceny, . . . . .	5	35	11	2	117	13	36	8	56	-	44	20	304	54	705
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	1	5	-	22	3	1	11	7	-	3	-	17	1	71
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	1	-	2	-	2	1	5	-	10	-	1	4	20	5	51
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	7	1	-	25	4	11	6	3	-	4	8	13	13	95
Total, . . . . .	7	79	60	3	300	44	97	41	165	-	76	43	764	159	1,838

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	2	12	17	-	50	3	31	3	21	2	-	6	34	20	201
Common drunkard, . . . . .	-	5	1	-	-	4	5	-	29	-	2	1	26	16	89
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	2	37
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	7	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	8	5	29
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	-	3	13	-	4	-	-	2	13	-	9	-	9	24	77
Drunkenness, . . . . .	-	7	18	-	59	1	10	3	34	-	2	2	95	28	259
Fornication, . . . . .	-	2	1	-	2	2	2	1	7	-	-	1	5	-	23
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	13	2	-	-	-	-	25	1	43
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	27
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	13	-	23
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	2	6	-	5	1	4	-	4	-	2	-	15	4	43
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	6	108	106	3	424	40	126	30	294	-	147	52	313	230	1,879
Perjury, . . . . .	-	3	1	-	-	4	2	-	8	-	3	-	6	-	27
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	2	3	1	5	1	-	1	2	2	2	-	9	-	28
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	5	3	12
Violation of Lord's Day, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	4	28
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	7	34	22	-	75	10	16	13	60	-	12	9	98	45	401
Total, . . . . .	15	178	197	4	651	67	212	55	484	4	180	71	730	384	3,232

## SUMMARY.

1. — Against the person, . . . . .	5	80	44	5	210	31	66	30	184	2	63	17	436	84	1,267
2. — Against property, . . . . .	7	79	60	3	300	44	97	41	165	-	76	43	764	159	1,838
3. — Against public order and decency, . . . . .	15	178	197	4	651	67	212	55	484	4	180	71	730	384	3,232
Total, . . . . .	27	337	301	12	1,161	142	375	126	833	6	319	131	1,930	627	6,327

TABLE No. 40. — *Disposition of Criminal Cases, etc.* — Continued.  
*Cases in which no Indictments were Found.*

## 1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Abortion, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault, . . . . .	-	4	2	-	6	3	5	-	6	-	3	-	61	2	92
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Rape, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	25	-	26
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	8
Total, . . . . .	-	5	2	-	9	3	7	-	7	-	3	-	94	3	133

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	12
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	3	1	1	2	-	6	-	7	-	3	-	44	2	69
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	8
Concealing mortgaged property, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	16
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	4
Fraud, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	12
Larceny, . . . . .	-	2	4	-	4	1	6	-	9	-	7	3	70	6	112
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	5
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	7
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	10
Total, . . . . .	-	8	7	1	9	2	19	-	21	-	12	7	155	15	256

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	-	3	3	-	6	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	6	5	27
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fornication, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	6
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	11	-	30
Perjury, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	7

TABLE No. 40. — *Disposition of Criminal Cases, etc.* — Continued.*Cases in which no Indictments were Found* — Concluded.

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														Total.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	2	1	-	5	1	-	-	3	-	2	1	7	2	24
Total, . . . . .	-	11	16	-	14	1	4	-	8	-	5	5	37	7	108

## SUMMARY.

1. — Against the person, . . . . .	-	5	2	-	9	3	7	-	7	-	3	-	94	3	133
2. — Against property, . . . . .	-	8	7	1	9	2	19	-	21	-	12	7	155	15	256
3. — Against public order and decency, . . . . .	-	11	16	-	14	1	4	-	8	-	5	5	37	7	108
Total, . . . . .	-	24	25	1	32	6	30	-	36	-	20	12	286	25	497

TABLE No. 40. — *Disposition of Criminal Cases, etc.* — Continued.*Cases in which Pleas of Guilty or Nolo Contendere were Entered.*

## 1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Abortion, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Assault, . . . . .	4	6	4	-	16	4	13	10	35	-	16	2	112	13	235
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	4
Rape, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Robbery, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	16	-	21
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	8
Total, . . . . .	4	9	4	-	20	4	14	10	37	-	17	3	134	15	271

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	10
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	6	2	-	29	-	1	2	26	-	4	-	106	11	187
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	21
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	19	-	26

TABLE No. 40. — *Disposition of Criminal Cases, etc.* — Continued.*Cases in which Pleas of Guilty, etc., were Entered* — Concluded.

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														Total.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	
Forgery, and uttering, .	-	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	15	1	25
Fraud, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	2	14
Larceny, . . . . .	1	10	1	-	36	-	12	-	21	-	10	4	111	7	213
Malicious mischief, . .	-	-	1	-	7	2	-	3	2	-	1	-	2	-	18
Receiving stolen goods, .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	8
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	8	1	18
Total, . . . . .	1	24	9	-	86	4	26	5	60	-	17	6	279	23	540

## AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	1	2	2	-	10	2	5	-	5	-	-	1	14	4	46
Common drunkard, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	-	-	1	15	3	35
Common nightwalker, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1	22
Cruelty to animals, . . . .	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	7
Disturbing the peace, . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	4	7	18
Drunkenness, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	6	-	6	-	11	-	1	1	63	3	94
Fornication, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	7
House of ill fame, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	7	-	9
Idle and disorderly, . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	10
Indecent exposure, . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	7
Lewd cohabitation, . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	16	2	15
Liquor laws, violation of, . .	-	66	19	-	33	3	35	4	123	-	28	14	50	1	376
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	-	13
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	5
Violation of Lord's Day, . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	8
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	6	7	-	5	-	7	4	13	-	1	2	23	6	74
Total, . . . . .	1	75	37	-	64	6	56	11	178	-	33	20	237	28	746

## SUMMARY.

1. Against the person, . . .	4	9	4	-	20	4	14	10	37	-	17	3	134	15	271
2. Against property, . . . .	1	24	9	-	86	4	26	5	60	-	17	6	279	23	540
3. Against public order and decency, . . .	1	75	37	-	64	6	56	11	178	-	33	20	237	28	746
Total, . . . . .	6	108	50	-	170	14	96	26	275	-	67	29	650	66	1,557



TABLE NO. 40. — *Disposition of Criminal Cases, etc.*—Continued.

*Cases in which Verdicts of Guilty were Rendered.*

### 1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Abortion, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault, . . . . .	-	7	7	-	8	1	9	1	27	-	4	6	25	4	99
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
Rape, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	14	-	19
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Total, . . . . .	-	7	7	-	11	2	10	2	30	-	5	6	41	5	126

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	6	13
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	2	11	-	4	-	23	14	61
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	12
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	7
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Fraud, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Larceny, . . . . .	-	4	2	-	15	2	4	-	5	-	3	3	31	5	74
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	3	10
Total, . . . . .	1	8	9	-	21	6	18	3	19	-	9	6	65	29	194

### 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

[illegible]

TABLE No. 40.—*Disposition of Criminal Cases, etc.*—Continued.*Cases in which Verdicts of Guilty were Rendered—Concluded.*

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Indecent exposure, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
Lewd cohabitation, . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	6
Liquor laws, violation of, . .	1	4	11	-	9	4	12	3	25	-	23	9	9	9	119
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	5
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Violation of Lord's Day, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	1	5	1	-	2	-	2	1	5	-	1	-	4	1	23
Total, . . . . .	2	15	22	-	17	5	23	4	35	-	31	12	44	18	228

## SUMMARY.

1. Against the person, . . .	-	7	7	-	11	2	10	2	30	-	5	6	41	5	126
2. Against property, . . .	1	8	9	-	21	6	18	3	19	-	9	6	65	29	194
3. Against public order and decency, . . . . .	2	15	22	-	17	5	23	4	35	-	31	12	44	18	228
Total, . . . . .	3	30	38	-	49	13	51	9	84	-	45	24	150	52	548

TABLE No. 40.—*Disposition of Criminal Cases, etc.*—Continued.*Cases in which Verdicts of Not Guilty were Rendered.*

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Assault, . . . . .	-	1	2	-	1	1	9	-	11	-	6	1	12	3	47
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rape, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	9
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total, . . . . .	-	2	3	-	1	4	9	-	16	-	7	1	20	3	66

TABLE NO. 40. — *Disposition of Criminal Cases, etc.* — Continued.  
*Cases in which Verdicts of Not Guilty were Rendered* — Concluded.

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														Total.
	Barstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	
Arson, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3
Breaking and entering, . .	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	16	2	27
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	7
Concealing mortgaged prop- erty, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Forgery, and uttering, . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Fraud, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Larceny, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	6	1	3	-	3	-	1	2	21	3	41
Malicious mischief, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Receiving stolen goods, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total, . . . . .	2	3	3	-	8	4	4	-	9	-	2	4	47	7	93

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	11
Common drunkard, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Disturbing the peace, . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Drunkenness, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	5
Idle and disorderly, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Indecent exposure, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lewd cohabitation, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Liquor laws, violation of, .	1	4	15	-	-	1	14	-	23	-	12	1	14	6	91
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	8
Total, . . . . .	1	7	20	-	3	3	19	-	27	-	14	2	27	10	133

## SUMMARY.

1. — Against the person, . .	-	2	3	-	1	4	9	-	16	-	7	1	20	3	66
2. — Against property, . . .	2	3	3	-	8	4	4	-	9	-	2	4	47	7	93
3. — Against public order and decency, . . .	1	7	20	-	3	3	19	-	27	-	14	2	27	10	133
Total, . . . . .	3	12	26	-	12	11	32	-	52	-	23	7	94	20	292

TABLE NO. 40.—*Disposition of Criminal Cases, etc.*—Continued.*Cases in which Juries Disagreed.*

## 1—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Abortion, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	11
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Murder, attempt, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Rape, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	4
Total, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	10	1	19

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	8
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	7	-	13

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
House of ill fame, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	1	-	3	-	-	2	4	-	4	-	3	-	3	2	22
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Total, . . . . .	2	-	3	-	-	2	4	-	4	-	3	1	6	2	27

## SUMMARY.

1. Against the person, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	10	1	19
2. Against property, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	7	-	13
3. Against public order and decency, . . . . .	2	-	3	-	-	2	4	-	4	-	3	1	6	2	27
Total, . . . . .	2	-	6	-	-	3	8	2	6	-	3	3	23	3	59





TABLE No. 40.—*Disposition of Criminal Cases, etc.*—Continued.  
*Cases in which Sentences were Imposed, etc.*—Concluded.

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														Total.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	9
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	11
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	1	35	29	-	39	7	35	3	104	-	42	16	54	52	417
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	8	-	16
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	6
Violation of Lord's Day, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	5
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	1	10	6	-	4	-	4	-	14	-	-	1	21	5	66
Total, . . . . .	3	54	55	-	66	11	57	6	160	-	48	19	223	84	786

## SUMMARY.

1. Against the person, . . . . .	1	11	14	-	20	5	18	2	47	-	12	8	124	25	287
2. Against property, . . . . .	1	23	18	-	75	6	29	-	49	-	15	15	241	58	530
3. Against public order and decency, . . . . .	3	54	55	-	66	11	57	6	160	-	48	19	223	84	786
Total, . . . . .	5	88	87	-	161	22	104	8	256	-	75	42	588	167	1,693

TABLE No. 40.—*Disposition of Criminal Cases, etc.*—Continued.  
*Cases Not Pros'd in year ending Sept. 30, 1883.*

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Abortion, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Assault, . . . . .	-	7	3	-	61	7	12	1	7	1	6	4	3	1	113
Rape, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	8
Total, . . . . .	-	7	4	-	67	10	13	1	9	1	7	4	4	2	129

TABLE No. 40. — *Disposition of Criminal Cases, etc.* — Continued.  
*Cases Nol. Pros'd in Year ending Sept. 30, 1883* — Continued.

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Arson, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	41	-	-	2	3	-	2	1	4	-	55
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	11
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	5
Fraud, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	4	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	17
Larceny, . . . . .	-	5	2	-	38	6	5	-	1	-	10	-	11	-	78
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	8	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	16
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	5
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	5	1	4	-	1	-	1	2	3	-	18
Total, . . . . .	-	9	5	-	105	11	13	5	8	-	14	6	33	1	210

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	1	28
Common drunkard, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	5
Drunkenness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9
Fornication, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	1	5	8	-	122	2	17	4	18	-	29	16	40	2	264
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Violation of Lord's Day, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	8	2	-	28	8	2	2	9	-	2	4	14	-	79
Total, . . . . .	1	15	16	-	184	12	25	7	28	2	36	25	65	3	419

TABLE No. 40. — *Disposition of Criminal Cases, etc.* — Continued.  
*Cases Not Pros'd in Year ending Sept. 30, 1833* — Concluded.

## SUMMARY.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														Total.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	
1.—Against the person, .	—	7	4	—	67	10	13	1	9	1	7	4	4	2	129
2.—Against property, .	—	9	5	—	105	11	13	5	8	—	14	6	33	1	210
3.—Against public order and decency, . . .	1	15	16	—	184	12	25	7	28	2	36	25	65	3	419
Total, . . . . .	1	31	25	—	356	33	51	13	45	3	57	35	102	6	758

TABLE No. 40. — *Disposition of Criminal Cases, etc.* — Continued.  
*Cases Placed on File in Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.*

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														Total.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	
Abortion, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	4
Assault, . . . . .	-	8	1	-	-	6	-	7	46	-	8	2	74	23	175
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Murder, attempt, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Rape, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	5	3	11
Total, . . . . .	-	9	2	-	-	6	-	7	51	-	9	2	84	30	200

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	5	9
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	25	—	2	—	12	8	52
Burglary, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	7
Concealing mortgaged property, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	4
Embezzlement, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	2	17
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	16
Fraud, . . . . .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	6	6	20



TABLE NO. 40.—*Disposition of Criminal Cases, &c.*—Concluded.  
*Cases placed on File in Year ending Sept. 30, 1883*—Concluded.

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														Total.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	
Larceny, . . . .	1	4	1	1	-	1	2	3	16	-	5	4	64	12	114
Malicious mischief, . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	6	-	12
Receiving stolen goods, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	7	1	16
Miscellaneous, . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	2	8	7	23
Total, . . . .	1	12	6	1	-	3	6	6	57	-	8	12	137	41	290

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . .	-	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	13	-	-	-	7	4	30
Common drunkard, . .	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	-	-	-	4	7	28
Common nightwalker, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Cruelty to animals, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	3	8
Disturbing the peace, .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	1	-	4	15	29
Drunkenness, . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	-	1	-	29	15	62
Fornication, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	5
House of ill-fame, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Idle and disorderly, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Incest, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Indecent exposure, . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Lewd cohabitation, . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	3	11
Liquor laws, violation of, .	1	36	3	-	-	8	12	6	95	-	9	9	148	78	405
Perjury, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	6
Polygamy, . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Violation of Lord's Day, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	3	10
Miscellaneous, . . . .	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	23	-	1	2	37	4	74
Total, . . . .	1	46	11	-	-	12	12	11	180	-	12	11	258	132	686

## SUMMARY.

1. Against the person, .	-	9	2	-	-	6	-	7	51	-	9	2	84	30	200
2. Against property, .	1	12	6	1	-	3	6	6	57	-	8	12	137	41	290
3. Against public order and decency, . . . .	1	46	11	-	-	12	12	11	180	-	12	11	258	132	686
Total, . . . .	2	67	19	1	-	21	18	24	288	-	29	25	479	203	1,176

TABLE NO. 41.—*Showing Number of Sentences\* imposed in all the Courts in Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.*

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Abortion, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault, . . . . .	8	164	11	1	599	39	266	25	612	3	135	115	1,927	368	4,273
Carrying weapons, . . .	-	2	-	-	7	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	6	6	24
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	7
Rape, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Robbery, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	28	-	36
Threatening, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	5	-	6	3	28	-	3	-	56	5	106
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	10
Total, . . . . .	8	168	14	1	614	39	278	29	648	3	139	115	2,023	380	4,459

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . . .	-	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	6	21
Breaking and entering, .	-	4	9	-	32	-	4	1	43	-	4	2	206	26	331
Breaking glass, . . . .	1	4	-	-	18	-	1	-	10	-	3	-	116	9	162
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	5	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	3	14	1	33
Concealing mortgaged property, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	11
Embezzlement, . . . .	-	2	4	-	13	3	6	1	8	-	-	2	45	2	86
Evading fare, . . . . .	-	8	4	-	2	-	2	4	16	-	5	1	18	19	79
Forgery, and uttering, .	-	3	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	1	20
Fraud, . . . . .	-	10	4	-	51	1	11	1	26	-	2	5	40	14	165
Larceny, . . . . .	7	53	123	-	337	5	120	5	326	-	29	29	1,345	148	2,527
Malicious mischief, . .	-	9	19	-	74	1	24	3	52	-	15	8	91	19	315
Obstructing railroad, .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	5
Receiving stolen goods, .	-	-	-	-	7	-	6	-	4	-	1	1	25	2	46
Selling mortg'd property, .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	2	1	11
Stealing a ride, . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	9
Taking team unlawfully, .	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	9	-	1	1	5	7	28
Trespass, . . . . .	2	2	16	-	6	1	16	6	74	-	15	-	29	9	176
Unlawful appropriation, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	29
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	4	1	-	4	-	1	-	11	-	1	1	36	6	65
Total, . . . . .	10	103	193	-	559	12	200	22	590	-	82	54	2,024	270	4,119

\* Sentences on murder cases are reported on page 125.

TABLE NO. 41. — *Showing Number of Sentences.* — Continued.

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Affray, . . . .	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	20
Adultery, . . . .	1	2	7	-	5	2	10	-	3	-	-	1	15	4	53
Common drunkard, . . .	1	17	11	-	17	1	17	-	160	-	21	9	191	107	552
Common nightwalker, . .	-	3	4	-	9	1	1	-	7	1	-	-	209	3	238
Common nuisance, . . .	-	-	10	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	4	1	22
Common brawler, . . .	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	3	17
Contempt, . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	1	10
Cruelty to animals, . . .	-	7	9	-	19	2	9	1	33	-	14	3	49	23	169
Disorderly house, . . .	-	1	4	-	4	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	5	2	19
Disturbing meetings, . .	3	2	-	-	10	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	32	7	61
Disturbing the peace, . .	8	69	326	-	153	5	87	14	288	1	90	26	151	314	1532
Drunkenness, . . . .	12	828	2566	7	3452	152	1911	201	3196	3	596	623	16411	3451	33409
Escape from custody, . .	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	19
Fornication, . . . .	-	2	14	-	15	1	13	1	27	-	1	-	51	13	138
Gaming, . . . .	-	3	-	-	58	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	47	6	123
House of ill-fame, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	2	-	-	-	1	43	2	54
Idle and disorderly, . . .	-	-	5	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	123	1	144
Incest, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Indecent exposure, . . .	-	3	2	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	7	9	29
Labor laws, violation of, .	-	1	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	19
Lewdness, . . . .	-	1	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	-	3	4	4	8	52
Lewd cohabitation, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	11
Liquor laws, violation of, .	14	72	94	2	98	9	60	22	239	-	80	99	91	170	1050
Lord's Day, violation of, .	-	7	-	-	37	-	21	2	74	-	8	-	40	15	204
Neglect of family, . . .	-	4	4	-	12	-	8	-	14	-	-	-	19	14	75
Obscenity, . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	8
Peddling, unlicensed, . .	-	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	7	-	-	2	5	7	28
Perjury, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Polygamy, . . . .	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	8	-	16
Profanity, . . . .	-	1	1	-	6	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	88	1	102
Refusing to aid officer, . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	9
Stubbornness, . . . .	-	-	11	-	9	1	9	3	15	-	-	1	24	3	76
Tramp, . . . .	5	6	5	-	7	-	21	6	66	-	22	43	7	12	200
Truancy, . . . .	-	-	12	-	28	-	21	-	11	-	-	-	64	8	144



TABLE No. 41. — *Showing Number of Sentences.* — Concluded.

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.												
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.
Unlicensed dog, keeping, .	2	14	7	-	11	-	21	2	25	-	5	7	15
Vagabond, . . . .	-	7	38	-	134	3	27	-	90	-	36	-	167
Violating fish-laws, . .	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2
Violating town by-laws or city ordinances, . . .	-	7	40	-	68	-	45	-	93	-	34	8	441
Miscellaneous, . . . .	5	12	22	-	11	-	8	3	41	-	3	8	98
Total, . . . .	52	1073	3204	-	9 4238	177	2304	258	4445	5	929	841	18436

## SUMMARY.

1. Against the person, .	8	168	14	1	614	39	278	29	648	3	139	115	2023
2. Against property, .	10	103	193	-	559	12	200	22	590	-	82	54	2024
3. Against public order and decency, . . . .	52	1073	3204	-	9 4238	177	2304	258	4445	5	929	841	18436
Total, . . . .	70	1344	3411	-	10 5411	228	2782	309	5683	8	1150	1010	22483

## MURDER TRIALS.

The preceding tables do not include the murder trials, which are conducted before justices of the Supreme Court. There were four such trials during the year ending Sept. 30, 1883, on indictments for murder. In one case, — Curtis, Franklin County, — which appeared to the authorities to be one of criminal carelessness, a plea of manslaughter was accepted, and a sentence to imprisonment in the State Prison for five years was imposed. In another case — Richardson, Worcester County, — the defendant was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for life. (He has since been pardoned, on the ground that the death was the result of accident.) In the case of Loomis (Hampden County), the defendant was convicted of murder, and was executed. In the case of O'Neil (Suffolk County) a *nolle prosequi* was entered, the defendant having been convicted of and sentenced for manslaughter. In the case of Ryan (Worcester County) convicted in the



previous year, the death sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

#### ARRESTS FOR CRIME.

The returns of arrests for crime, made under the provisions of section 2 of chapter 226 of the Acts of 1882, have been made from all the cities, and from the larger part of the police officers of the towns. The returns which were received show the number of arrests in all the cities and towns for the year ending September 30, 1883, to have been 63,803. The arrests made by the District Police (not included in the other returns) were 436, which, with those returned from the cities and towns, make an aggregate of 64,239. This is an increase of 1,398 over those of the previous year. The incomplete returns would probably increase the number of arrests for the year by about one thousand, so that the entire number of arrests for the year must have been a little over 65,000.

Table No. 42 shows the number arrested by city and town police for the three principal offences, viz., assault, drunkenness (including those arrested as common drunkards), and larceny, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1883. The arrests for these three offences comprise about three-fourths of all the arrests. Table No. 43 is a summary of the arrests, by city and town police, for all offences for the year.

TABLE NO. 42.—*Showing Arrests for Assault, Drunkenness and Larceny for Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.*

WHERE ARRESTED.	ASSAULT.			DRUNKENNESS.			LARCENY.			AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Cities, . . .	4,203	642	4,845	27,361	4,893	32,254	3,256	553	3,809	34,820	6,088	40,908
Towns, . . .	1,041	65	1,106	3,828	148	3,976	420	26	446	5,289	239	5,528
Total, . . .	5,244	707	5,951	31,189	5,041	36,230	3,676	579	4,255	40,109	6,327	46,436

TABLE NO. 43.—*Showing Arrests for all Offences.*

WHERE ARRESTED.	ASSAULT, DRUNKENNESS AND LARCENY.			ALL OTHER OFFENCES.			AGGREGATE, ALL OFFENCES.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Cities, . . . . .	34,820	6,088	40,908	11,636	2,319	13,955	46,456	8,407	54,863
Towns, . . . . .	5,289	239	5,528	3,190	222	3,412	8,479	461	8,940
Total, . . . . .	40,109	6,327	46,436	14,826	2,541	17,367	54,935	8,868	63,803

## A REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG MEN.

In the annual report of this Board, submitted to the legislature of 1880, we recommended the establishment of a reformatory for the younger male prisoners, and we have repeated the recommendation in each subsequent report. It was also strongly recommended by a joint special legislative committee which reported to the legislature of 1880. The Senate of that year, by an almost unanimous vote, passed a bill establishing such an institution in the old State Prison buildings in Charlestown. The bill failed in the House by a few votes.

The legislature of 1881 considered the proposition, and, by chapter fifty-one of the Resolves of that year, instructed this Board to investigate the subject and suggest a plan for the organization of a reformatory, which was done.

The legislature of 1882 had the subject before it, but the bill to establish the institution in the vacant buildings of the Reform School at Westborough was not reached until the closing days of the session, and as the question was connected with questions relating to certain other charitable institutions, the whole matter was referred to the next general court.

In 1883 an adverse report of a committee was made upon the proposition to establish a reformatory in the Westborough buildings, but the House of Representatives refused to adopt the report, and substituted a bill providing for a reformatory at Westborough. The disposition of other institutions was involved in the decision of this question, and a joint special committee was formed, to sit after the adjournment of the legislature, and consider the various questions relative to this and other institutions. That committee, after a careful investigation, has recommended the establishment of such an institution in the buildings at Charlestown, formerly occupied as a State Prison.

A glance at this history shows that the proposition has received favorable consideration from four successive legislatures. There has been a general agreement that such an institution should be created, and the failure to establish it has grown out of differences of opinion as to its location,



and to the fact that the plan of establishing it at Westborough has involved the settlement of other important questions relating to the reform school and to taking its vacant buildings for other purposes.

We renew our recommendation that such an institution be established.

There were, in the several county prisons, on the 30th of September, 1883, 618 male prisoners who had sentences of one year or more. Two hundred and ninety-three of these had sentences of from one year to two years each; 214 had sentences of from two to three years each; 102 had sentences of from three to five years, and nine had sentences of five years or more. There were also thirty male prisoners held in the Boston House of Industry on the 30th of last September, on sentences of one year each.

About forty per cent. of these prisoners are not above twenty-five years of age, and about twenty-five per cent. of them are not above twenty-one years old. We believe that fully one-half of those who are twenty-five years old or less may be classed as suitable persons for a reformatory. There are many above that age for whom we should have equally sanguine expectations. We are informed, by those who have to do with the administration of our criminal laws, that it not infrequently happens that young men who would be benefited by a term of imprisonment under reformatory influences, are placed on probation, or have their cases placed on file, because those with whom the decision rests are unwilling to send them to houses of correction, to mingle with old offenders. They would doubtless be sent to a reformatory, if one existed.

The principal offences and length of sentences of the 618 held on long sentences in the county prisons are shown in detail in the following table:—



TABLE NO. 44.—*Showing Offences and Sentences of Prisoners held in County Prisons Sept. 30, 1883, on Sentences of One Year or more.*

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	1 Year and less than 2 Years.	2 Years and less than 3 Years.	3 Years and less than 5 Years.	5 Years and more.	Total.
Assault, . . . . .	51	23	6	2	82
Manslaughter, . . . .	1	2	2	—	5
Robbery, . . . . .	4	2	7	—	13
Miscellaneous, . . . .	—	3	1	—	4
Total, . . . . .	56	30	16	2	104

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Breaking and entering, .	54	73	31	1	159
Embezzlement, . . . .	7	1	4	—	12
Forgery, . . . . .	7	6	2	—	15
Larceny, . . . . .	104	72	23	2	201
Receiving stolen goods, .	7	6	2	—	15
Miscellaneous, . . . .	11	11	12	3	37
Total, . . . . .	190	169	74	6	439

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.

Adultery, . . . . .	14	3	2	—	19
Drunkenness, . . . .	18	—	—	—	18
Lewd Cohabitation, . .	3	4	—	—	7
Perjury, . . . . .	—	—	3	—	3
Polygamy, . . . . .	2	7	3	—	12
Miscellaneous, . . . .	10	1	4	1	16
Total, . . . . .	47	15	12	1	75

## SUMMARY.

1.—Against the Person, .	56	30	16	2	104
2.—Against Property, .	190	169	74	6	439
3.—Against public order, etc., . . . . .	47	15	12	1	75
Total, . . . . .	293	214	102	9	618

## THE PLAN FOR THE REFORMATORY.

After a careful investigation of the whole subject, we make the following recommendations:—

1. That the buildings at Charlestown, formerly occupied as a State prison, be re-occupied by that institution.

2. That the buildings at Concord, now used as the State prison, be taken for the intermediate institution we have proposed, to be known as the Massachusetts Reformatory.

3. That such prisoners in the State prison (on sentences of less than five years) as the Board shall select, and the Governor and Council shall approve, be transferred from the State prison to the reformatory, such prisoners to be left at the reformatory when the State prison is removed.

4. That after the establishment of the reformatory, any male prisoner, who might be sent to a county prison upon a sentence of one year or more, may be sentenced to the reformatory.

5. That the Board may transfer to the reformatory from the county prisons and from the Boston House of Industry male prisoners who, in their opinion, may be benefited by the reformatory, and may re-transfer them if they do not prove suitable subjects. There should also be power to transfer to county prisons those sentenced to the reformatory who are found unsuited to it.

6. That the older and more hardened boys in the Reform School should be removed to the reformatory, and the maximum age for admission to that school should be fixed at fourteen or fifteen years.

7. That, with the approval of the Governor and Council, the Board may transfer prisoners from the State prison to the reformatory, after the removal of the former to Charlestown.

8. That all sentences to the reformatory be for the maximum term provided by law for the offence of which the prisoner is convicted.

9. That provision be made for the release of prisoners from the reformatory on ticket-of-leave, under the same general plan as that which has accomplished such excellent results at the Reformatory Prison for Women.

10. That provision be made for receiving prisoners sentenced by the United States courts.

Our reasons for these several recommendations are, in brief, as follows:—

1. There are two wings of the old prison at Charlestown which are well adapted for the class of prisoners who would be held in them, the buildings being strong and well arranged. The number who would be sent to such a prison, if there were a reformatory, would not be likely to exceed the capacity of these two wings. There has been a growing disposition on the part of the courts not to send men to the State prison who can properly be disposed of in any other way. They realize that it is a very serious matter to place upon any man the stigma which attaches to one who has served a sentence in the State prison, and they will send to the State prison few except those convicted of grave offences, or those who have bad records. We have no doubt that, after the establishment of the reformatory, the two wings to which we have referred will for many years furnish ample accommodations for the State prison.

2. The buildings at Concord are exceedingly well adapted for a reformatory. They are commodious, pleasant, and very well arranged for classifying and grading the inmates. The land about the prison, both inside and outside the walls, will provide for employing in the open air many who would be benefited by such employment. The workshops will amply provide for the mechanical industries. We should expect that within one year from the time of its establishment the reformatory would have nearly as many inmates as are now in the State prison. They would include some who would now be sent to the State prison; some who would now be sent to county prisons, or to the Reform School, and a few who are not now imprisoned, because there is no suitable place for their confinement.

3. There are now in the State prison a considerable number of prisoners, having sentences of from three to five years, who could wisely be transferred to the reformatory, before the removal of the State prison to Charlestown.

4. The courts should have authority to send either to the county prisons or to the reformatory. It has been found



that there are many who are not suitable subjects for a reformatory, and the courts should have the discretion we have suggested. It has also been found at the Reformatory Prison for Women that the best results cannot be obtained if the courts are allowed to send prisoners for less than one year. We believe it to be wise to fix a similar limit in this case.

5. There are now in the county prisons some young men who should have the advantages of the proposed institution. There will be others sentenced by the courts to those prisons or to the Boston House of Industry, who will, after their sentences are imposed, be found to be suitable subjects for the reformatory. Under a similar provision women have been transferred to the Reformatory Prison for Women, with great advantage. It should also be provided that those who do not make good use of the advantages of the reformatory may be transferred from it. The existence of such a power would have a salutary influence, even if it were not exercised, and it could be exercised to secure the removal of those who would interfere with discipline.

6. For several years the Reform School has been considered, even by those in charge of it, very unsatisfactory, owing almost entirely to the presence of boys too old and too hardened to be dealt with upon the "family plan," so essential for the best results. If the older and more hardened boys could be removed to the reformatory, where they would be required to labor, and be placed under strict discipline, they would be greatly benefited. If this element were removed, and kept out of the school by reducing the limit of age, it could be managed on the family plan, and a greater degree of success could be attained.

7. After the reformatory has been put in operation, men will be found in the State prison, from time to time, who, regardless of the length of their sentences, could wisely be transferred to the reformatory. If the power to make such transfers is so restricted that it can only be exercised in such cases as shall be approved by the Governor and Council, we are of opinion that it could safely be given. The possibility of being so transferred would be a great inducement to earnest efforts for good behavior on the part of the men at



Charlestown, and would stimulate the ambition of the better class of them.

8. The provision in regard to sentences we deem to be almost indispensable to the attainment of the best results from a reformatory. Under it, all men who are committed for a given offence would have an absolutely uniform sentence, and every prisoner would understand that the real length of his sentence is to be determined largely by his conduct in the institution. The imposition of the maximum sentence of the law lengthens the period of restraint under the ticket-of-leave; for the control of the prisoner, after his release, is continued until his court sentence expires.

9. The power to release upon ticket-of-leave is also essential to the best results of the institution. It has been fully tried at the Reformatory Prison for Women, and with great success. Of one hundred and eighteen women released from that prison last year, before the expiration of their sentences, only four misbehaved during the time in which they were under our control. It is very important to make this control as long as possible, as many of the prisoners find the surveillance a source of strength to them in their temptations. It also makes it possible to fix, for a considerable period, the location of prisoners, and to put them in good surroundings, where they will be away from old companions.

10. There are a considerable number of United States prisoners who could advantageously be sent to the reformatory. In some cases they cannot be legally sentenced to "hard labor," and consequently cannot be sent to the State prison, but are imprisoned in county jails, often to serve considerable sentences without labor.

Regarding two features of the general plan of the institution, we cannot do better than to quote what was said in our eleventh annual report:—

"The system which should be carried out in such an institution should have the reformation of its inmates as its principal aim. The first essential is steady employment, at hard work of such a nature as shall enable the prisoner to acquire some skill at a useful avocation. The second is a provision for education, — not merely a training in reading and writing, but that which shall stimulate

the ambition of prisoners, give them new subjects of thought, and turn their attention from themselves, their old associates, and their crimes, to something which will lead to good citizenship. The importance of a common-school education has not been overestimated; but with the prisons of Massachusetts filled with men and women, the great majority of whom can read and write, it is easy to see that something more than these acquirements are necessary to prevent crime and to reform criminals. The school should, therefore, have a broad outlook, and should aim in every possible way to arouse the dormant faculties and latent energies of those who come under its influence."

If the prisoners to be sent to the reformatory are to be selected by the courts, power should be given to appoint a person to investigate the cases before sentences are imposed, that the courts may be assisted in making proper selections.

The number of sentences imposed by all the courts of the Commonwealth in 1879 was 28,149; the number imposed last year was 48,876. In a great majority of these cases the sentence was to pay a fine, but it will readily be seen that with such an enormous increase in the number of those sentenced, a slight fluctuation would fill to overflowing all our prisons. It is certain that it will be soon necessary to provide additional accommodations for convicts, and we believe that under this plan they can be furnished at a less cost than under any other which can be devised.

We believe the State owes it to itself, and to young men who, though they have committed offences against the law, are not criminals at heart, to separate them from the professional criminals; to afford them an opportunity to learn trades and remedy the defects in their education, and to make an earnest endeavor to bring them back into good citizenship.

#### GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

There is a seeming conflict between section fifty-three and section fifty-seven of chapter 220 of the Public Statutes, relative to the authority for purchasing supplies for county prisons. It would seem to be advisable to define the authority more clearly.

The boards having supervision of county prisons, houses of industry and workhouses are authorized to release common



drunkards, etc., before the expiration of their sentences (§ 66, chapter 220, Public Statutes), "upon condition that if he shall at any time thereafter be convicted of any crime, he shall serve the remainder of his original sentence, in addition to the sentence then imposed." It will be seen that there is no provision defining the method of recommitting the person who violates the condition of his release. It occasionally happens that a person released under this law returns to the same prison for a new offence before the expiration of his former sentence. The law should be so changed that in such a case the keeper of the prison should be authorized to detain him during the unexpired term of his former sentence.

In the statutes relating to the revocation of permits upon which prisoners may be released in certain cases (§ 70, chapter 220; § 53, chapter 221, and § 21, chapter 222, Public Statutes), it is provided that if the person for whom a warrant has been issued after the revocation of a permit is in another prison, the warrant shall not be served until he is released. There have been several cases during the past year in which permits have been revoked when the prisoners have been sentenced to the State prison on long terms. The laws should be so changed that service of the warrants may be made at any time, and the cases passed upon, the mittimus being lodged at the prison to be put in force when the new sentence has expired. It may be difficult to furnish the testimony at the end of the term.

There is a doubt whether, when a prisoner having two sentences (one to follow the other) is removed from one prison to another, he can be lawfully held on the second sentence in the prison to which he is transferred. For instance: A female prisoner was found in one of the houses of correction, having two sentences thereto, a short one, and a long one, following the shorter. She was considered a proper subject for the reformatory prison for women, but it was clear that at the end of the first sentence it would be necessary to commit her to the house of correction on her second sentence, and transfer her again. A similar difficulty is likely to arise in removing prisoners from one county prison to another. It should be provided that in such cases the

prisoner shall be held on the second sentence in the prison to which he is transferred.

We renew our recommendation that the salary of the secretary of this Board be increased. It was fixed several years ago, and since that time the duties have been greatly increased. The salary is considerably less than for other officers of the same grade.

We have alluded elsewhere to the matter of aiding discharged prisoners. We believe it would be wise to provide for the appointment by the county authorities of an agent who should see to the expenditure of this aid to prisoners discharged from some of the large county prisons. If such an agent should have an opportunity to become acquainted with prisoners before they are discharged, and could render assistance in obtaining employment, etc., the amount expended would do much more good than it now does.



REPORT OF AGENT FOR DISCHARGED  
FEMALE PRISONERS.

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*To the Commissioners of Prisons :*

The work done in behalf of discharged female prisoners during the past year has been more extensive than in the previous year, owing largely to the increase in the number of persons discharged upon ticket-of-leave from the Reformatory Prison for Women. A large portion of these prisoners go to homes in the vicinity of Boston, and, by your direction, I visit them from time to time, that you may be informed as to their behavior. It is my endeavor to make these visits in such a manner that those upon whom I call may not consider that I come merely to watch them, but may rather look upon me as a personal friend, who cares for the success of their struggles for a better life. In almost every case the pleasantest relations have been maintained, and the visits have apparently been helpful to those to whom they have been paid. In many cases the surroundings of the discharged prisoners tend to drag them down to their former lives of vice, and your agent is almost the only one to whom they can look for aid in maintaining the good resolutions formed by them under the elevating influences of the prison.

A list of prisoners to be discharged from the Reformatory Prison for Women is sent me on the first of each month, with memoranda showing where each one is to go. I meet all who desire my assistance, and render them such aid as they need, rarely furnishing them with money, but supplying them with clothing and groceries; paying rent; finding boarding places, etc. A considerable number go through Boston to other places. These I care for while passing through the city, and pay their fares to their destinations. Prisoners who are in poor health are assisted in obtaining admission to hospitals. The system of putting prisoners in places of service directly from the prison leaves comparatively few who need to have employment furnished, but I find

situations for a considerable number. Frequently one who, after being out of the prison for a time, is in need of employment, seeks my assistance in obtaining it.

I visit the prisons at South Boston and Cambridge monthly, and aid prisoners who are discharged therefrom. The keepers of other and more remote prisons inform me of cases in which my services are needed, and I attend to them.

Female prisoners who have neither homes nor employment are provided with a home at the Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners, at Dedham. From the Asylum they are placed in situations in families. The board of such prisoners is paid from the appropriation.

I have a large correspondence with those whom I have aided, believing it to be of advantage to retain in this way the influence which the bestowal of aid has given.

The results of the work done by me cannot be fully ascertained, nor would it be proper to bring individual cases to public notice; but I am certain that the assistance rendered has been the element which has made the difference between the success and the failure of many attempts of discharged prisoners to return to sober, chaste and industrious lives. The financial aid is of less value than the personal work done for them, but each is necessary. By being able to make a small expenditure for those who would otherwise be destitute, many are carried past the point of dependence, and, instead of settling into pauperism and crime, have become self-supporting.

The expenditures for the year ending Sept. 30, 1883, have been as follows:—

Board of discharged prisoners, . . . . .	\$918 55
Clothing, . . . . .	217 72
Transportation of prisoners, . . . . .	169 96
Travel of agent with and for prisoners, . . . . .	65 66
Rent, . . . . .	7 00
Aid rendered in other forms, . . . . .	113 00
Office expenses (postage, telegrams, stationery, etc.), . . . . .	12 20
Salary of agent, . . . . .	700 00
Total, . . . . .	<u>\$2204 09</u>

SARAH E. FRYE.

# INDEX.

	PAGE
Death of a member of the Board, . . . . .	5
The prison system, . . . . .	6
The county prisons, . . . . .	8
Prison population, . . . . .	21
Male and female prisoners, . . . . .	25
Fines and costs, . . . . .	29
Prison earnings and expenses, . . . . .	30
Prison earnings since 1862, . . . . .	36
Cost of support per prisoner, . . . . .	37
Commitments in 1883, . . . . .	37
Comparative commitments in 1882 and 1883, . . . . .	60
Commitments to all prisons 1879-83, . . . . .	63
Prisoners in confinement September 30, 1883, . . . . .	65
Prisoners in confinement September 30, 1881, 1882, 1883, . . . . .	102
Disposition of criminal cases in lower courts, . . . . .	104
Disposition of criminal cases in superior courts, . . . . .	109
Number of sentences imposed in all the courts, . . . . .	123
Results of murder trials, . . . . .	125
Arrests for crime in 1883, . . . . .	126
Reformatory for male prisoners, . . . . .	128
General recommendations, . . . . .	135
Report of agent for discharged female prisoners, . . . . .	138

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS

ON THE

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON,

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WARDEN AND OTHER  
OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1883.

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BOSTON :  
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,  
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.  
1884.





## COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

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The management of the prison was changed on the 15th day of February, when Col. Roland G. Usher succeeded Capt. David M. Earle as Warden. There has been no change in either of the other principal officers.

The following statement shows the expenditures and receipts for the past two years:—

Dr.		1881-2.	
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1881,	.	\$13,952	46
Expenditures, . . . . .	.	131,944	75
		<hr/>	\$145,897 21
Cr.			
Receipts for labor, . . . . .	.	\$88,457	59
Receipts from other sources . . . . .	.	17,633	21
Stock on hand Sept. 30, 1882, . . . . .	.	17,714	25
		<hr/>	123,805 05
Deficit, . . . . .	.	<hr/>	\$22,092 16
Dr.		1882-3.	
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1882, . . . . .	.	\$17,714	25
Expenditures, . . . . .	.	120,921	09
		<hr/>	\$138,635 34
Cr.			
Receipts for labor, . . . . .	.	*\$74,317	78
Receipts from other sources, . . . . .	.	16,141	51
Stock on hand Sept. 30, 1883, . . . . .	.	11,708	19
		<hr/>	102,167 48
Deficit, . . . . .	.	<hr/>	*36,467 86
Increase in deficit . . . . .			<hr/>
			\$14,375 70

\* The sum of \$1,911.59 earned, but not collected, is not included here. If included, the deficit would be reduced by that amount.

This increase in the deficit is made up of the following items, viz. :—

Decrease in receipts for labor, . . . . .	\$14,139 81	
Decrease in receipts from other sources, . . . . .	1,491 70	
Decrease in stock on hand, . . . . .	6,006 06	
	<hr/>	
	\$21,637 57	
To which add increase of stock in previous year, . . . . .	3,761 79	
	<hr/>	
		\$25,399 36
Less decreased expenditures, . . . . .		11,023 66
		<hr/>
Net increase in deficit, . . . . .		\$14,375 70

### THE LABOR CONTRACTS.

The decrease in earnings, and in expenditures for provisions, clothing, etc., is due mainly to the decrease in the number of prisoners. The *per capita* cost for officers, fuel and lights, etc., is, of course, larger for 611 men than for 665. Nearly or quite as many officers are required for the smaller number as for the larger.

There have been several changes in the labor contracts, some of them affecting the earnings favorably, and others adversely. The contract of Blanchard, Fuller & Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes, expired, by notice from them, October 18, 1882, soon after the beginning of the fiscal year. The contract of J. A. Pearson, who had a few men at work on harnesses, expired October 25, 1882, another harness manufacturer having arranged for a larger number of men. The contract of E. N. Hunting, brush manufacturer, closed May 24, 1883. On the 23d of October, 1882, a contract was made with the Boston Harness Company for 50 men at 72½ cents per day. This was modified April 1, 1883, so that the price paid was 56 cents per day. On the 13th of November, 1882, a contract was made with the Prusha Rubber Clothing Company, by which 50 men were to be employed in the manufacture of rubber coats, by the piece. This contract was terminated on the 10th of March, 1883. The contract of the Waring Hat Manufacturing Company, made five years ago, under which they employed from 215 to 240 men, at 50 cents per day, expired June 3, 1883, by limitation. A new contract was made with the same com-

pany for 250 men, for five years, from June 3, 1883, at 53 cents per day. This number was in addition to the 100 men employed by the same company at 60 cents per day, on a contract made June 1, 1881.\*

### OVERWORK IN THE PRISON.

We beg to again draw the attention of the legislature to a Minnesota law in relation to the penitentiary of that State, which contains some features that might well be adopted in this Commonwealth. The law is as follows:—

[CHAP. 120, GENERAL STATUTES OF MINNESOTA.]

SECT. 86. All convicts confined, or who shall hereafter be confined, in Minnesota state prison, and who shall become entitled to a diminution of their term of sentence by good conduct while in prison, . . . shall . . . in addition to said diminution of term for good conduct, be entitled to and receive compensation for the same number of days to which they are so entitled, at the same price per day that the state receives for the labor of said convict.

SECT. 87. It shall be the duty of the warden of said prison to keep a correct account of all time and all moneys so earned by said convicts, and at the end of each quarter, when payments are made for prison labor, to deduct from the amount, before paying the same over to the state, the several amounts due the convicts under the provisions of this act, and place the same to the credit of the several convicts to whom it belongs, in a book kept for that purpose.

SECT. 88. When it can be ascertained that the family of any such convict is in a needy condition, it shall be the duty of the warden, by and with the consent and advice of the prison inspectors, to pay the money, or such portion thereof as may be deemed necessary, to said family, taking vouchers therefor; and the warden shall keep a correct account of all convict money so received and disbursed by him, and make a full exhibit of the same in his annual report to inspectors.

SECT. 89. In case any such convict has no family, or that it cannot be ascertained that his or her family are needy, then the several amounts due convicts under this act shall be placed to their several credits; and when the amount so due any convict shall have reached the sum of ten dollars it shall be the duty of the

\* After making the new contract for 250 men, the Waring Hat Manufacturing Company gave notice of their intention to terminate the old one (for 100 men), and it will expire on the 1st of October.



warden to place the same in a savings bank, to be designated by the prison inspectors, to the credit of said convict.

SECT. 90. When any such convict is discharged from prison, either by expiration of sentence or pardon, it shall be the duty of the warden to pay over to said convict all moneys so due, with the interest which has accrued thereon, taking proper vouchers therefor.

SECT. 91. When the amount of money so due any convict at the time of his discharge shall have reached the sum of twenty-five dollars or more, said convict shall be debarred from receiving any money from the state at the time of his discharge, other than the sum so saved.

SECT. 92. If, after any convict has become entitled to a diminution of sentence and compensation therefor, under the provisions of this act, such convict shall conduct himself badly, so that infringement of prison rules are recorded against him, it shall be discretionary with the prison inspectors to deprive such convict of the whole or a part of such diminution and compensation to which he or she had previously been entitled.

SECT. 93. All amounts so forfeited by convicts shall enure to the state of Minnesota, and shall be, by the warden, credited to the earnings of the prison.

By this law each convict who, by good behavior, becomes entitled to a commutation of his sentence, receives for each day of commuted time as much as the State receives for his labor, provided he is at work upon contract. As the basis upon which the allowance is made is fidelity, and not cleverness, every well-behaved prisoner profits by it.

Should a provision based upon a similar principle be adopted in Massachusetts, a great deal of good would be effected, and much mischief prevented. We refer again to the evils connected with the system of overwork in our State prison, which even now exists in a modified form, after the strong measures taken by the Commissioners, with the approval of the Governor, last year. Overwork, as it is now carried on, is relieved of many obvious abuses, but in our opinion it is contrary to the statutes,\* by which, — rather than by our personal sympathies or opinions — our action must be governed. It is provided by section 1, chapter 221,

\* Mr. Moore dissents from the conclusion of the other members of the Board as to the illegality of the present system of overwork.

of the Public Statutes, that persons sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison "shall be securely confined and employed at hard labor," and in section 27 of the same chapter it is further provided that "convicts sentenced to the punishment of hard labor in the State Prison shall be *CONSTANTLY employed for the benefit of the State.*"

The money paid to a skilful workman for extra labor done after his stint is accomplished is paid to the Warden, to be given by him to the prisoner as a gratuity from the contractor for faithful service. Gratuities to prisoners are allowed by the rules of the prison, but since it is difficult to dispose of convict labor to contractors upon any terms, it is evidently inconsistent to permit the giving of gratuities at the rate of \$29,000 a year (or an average of 22 cents per day to the men who receive it), while they earn, upon an average, only 56 cents per day for the State.

The present system, besides being illegal, is unbusiness-like, in that it leaves the contractor at liberty to pay whatever he chooses, or not to pay at all, and that it imposes upon the Warden a financial responsibility which the law does not contemplate, and for which he gives no bond.

It is mainly on the ground of illegality, therefore, that we base our disapproval of the overwork as it now exists; not upon any objection to allowing each prisoner a fixed sum, to which he shall become entitled by fidelity and obedience, in the same way in which he now obtains a commutation of his sentence.

If relief is to be furnished to prisoners, it should be paid from the State treasury, not by the contractors. The prisoner's work belongs to the State and privileges bestowed upon him should come from the State. The basis of the privilege should be industry and fidelity, and those convicts employed on the domestic work of the prison should share the benefit with those employed by contractors.

The commutation for good behavior in the State prison of Minnesota is six days per month, regardless of the length of sentence. As the commutation in Massachusetts increases with the length of sentence, the Minnesota basis of allowance of earnings would not be equitable.

The amounts allowed to State convicts in Minnesota for four years, were as follows: In 1879, \$5,940.80; in 1880, \$6,555.80; in 1881, \$6,759.20; in 1882, \$7,644.60. The interest on money deposited by prisoners, amounts to about \$300 a year. The average allowance is about \$30 annually per man, or about one-half the amount earned by overwork in our State Prison by the men who are at work on contracts.

#### TAKING PRISONERS OUTSIDE THE PRISON.

There is very serious doubt as to the right of the Warden to take prisoners outside the prison walls to work on the grounds. The law provides (sect. 39, chap. 221, Public Statutes) that "if an officer or person employed in the prison . . . suffers any convict confined in the prison to be at large *out of the prison* . . . he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars." This provision applies solely to the State prison. The question as to the right to take a prisoner outside the walls depends entirely upon the construction placed upon the word "prison." In sect. 7, chap. 220, of the Public Statutes, it is provided that the several counties shall provide suitable houses of correction, "with convenient yards, workshops, and other suitable accommodations, *adjoining or appurtenant thereto*, for the safe keeping," etc., of offenders legally committed thereto. It is also provided in the following section that "the yards shall be of sufficient extent for the convenient employment of the persons confined therein, and enclosed by fences of sufficient height and strength to prevent escapes."

A case arose in 1869, under these sections, in which it appeared that a public highway was laid out through the yard of the house of correction at South Boston. A fence was built on both sides of this street, making an enclosed yard upon the side of the street farthest from the prison, which yard could only be reached by crossing the street. The defendant was convicted of escaping from this yard. An appeal was taken on the ground that the yard, being cut off from the prison by a street, was not "*adjoining or appurtenant thereto*." The court held (*Commonwealth v. Curley*,



101 Mass. 24) that an enclosed yard, the sole use of which is in connection with the house of correction, is "adjoining or appurtenant thereto" within the meaning of the statute, and a prisoner escaping from such a yard is liable to punishment, under the statute punishing an escape from the House of Correction. It seems a fair inference, if inferences are allowable in such a case, that the State prison would include all the lands inside the walls. It is possible, however, that it might be considered as also including all the land owned by the State surrounding the prison, and that the warden would be justified in taking a prisoner outside the walls to work upon the lands or buildings of the State, and that the prisoner would be liable to punishment for escaping when so taken out. But the legislature of 1882, by chapter 198, made such an exception of the State prison that there would seem to be no penalty attaching to such an escape. That law provides as follows:—

[CHAP. 198, ACTS OF 1882.]

AN ACT TO PUNISH PRISONERS ESCAPING FROM CUSTODY WHEN  
EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF THEIR PLACES OF CONFINEMENT.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows :*

SECT. 1. Whoever being imprisoned in any place of confinement established by law in this Commonwealth, *except the state prison at Concord*, and being taken outside of such place of confinement by any officer thereof for the purpose of performing labor on any public land or building belonging to the county, city or town wherein such place of confinement is located, escapes or attempts to escape from the custody of such officer, shall be deemed to have escaped from such place of confinement, and shall upon conviction thereof be punished by imprisonment in the house of correction or jail for a term not exceeding six months.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 1, 1882.*]

The bill as reported from the committee on prisons made no exception of the State prison, and provided for punishing an escape from its grounds, but the bill was amended with the avowed purpose of preventing the officers of the State prison from taking their prisoners outside the walls. We are unable to see what serious objection there



can be to allowing prisoners to be taken outside the walls to work upon the lands and buildings of the State. There are always a few men who cannot be as profitably employed in any other way. We recommend that the question of the right to do this, and of the power to punish escapes in such cases, be made clear by legislation.

#### OFFICERS' HOUSES.

An appropriation of \$23,000 was made by the last legislature for the construction of six double-tenement dwelling-houses, to be used by officers of the prison. After considerable delay, owing to the failure of the lowest bidder to carry out the contract, the construction of the houses was begun, the contract price being \$22,200. The price did not include the grading, nor the water supply, nor the drainage. A new street has been opened on the easterly side of the prison, and three of the new houses are located upon it. It was necessary to put in the line of water-pipe in this street. This, and the grading around the houses, and arranging for disposal of the sewage, could be done to better advantage before the completion of the houses than after. These things have accordingly been done, and have been paid for from the appropriation for the construction of the houses. This will cause a deficit, which must be provided for by an appropriation.

#### COAL SHEDS.

An appropriation of \$3,000 was also made, by chap. 43 of the resolves of 1883, for the construction of coal sheds. It was found that the appropriation was insufficient, and no action has been taken. The appropriation should be increased.

#### DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

The disposal of the sewage of the State prison was provided for by the last legislature by the passage of the following Act:—

[CHAP. 167, ACTS OF 1883.]

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE DISPOSAL OF THE SEWAGE OF THE  
STATE PRISON.*Be it enacted, etc., as follows :*

SECT. 1. The commissioners of prisons are authorized to expend a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars for the disposal of the sewage at the state prison at Concord, but no expenditure shall be made for such purpose, except for surveys and plans, until said plans shall be approved by the state board of health, lunacy and charity, and the sewage shall be disposed of in accordance with plans so approved. Said board of health, lunacy and charity may at any time, and upon the request of the selectmen of the town of Concord, shall examine the methods of disposing of said sewage and may direct that changes be made in said methods, and said commissioners shall make said changes, and the cost thereof shall be paid from the annual appropriation for the expenses of said institution.

SECT. 2. Chapter ten of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, chapter sixty-five of the resolves of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one and so much of chapter sixty of the resolves of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-two as authorizes the expenditure of three thousand dollars for the disposal of said sewage, are hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 5, 1883.*]

When the cost of this work was estimated, it was supposed that the sewage could be distributed upon the grounds near the prison walls. The plans for doing this were submitted to the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, as provided by the law above quoted; and in the form in which they were finally approved it was required that the sewage should be carried to a much greater distance, at a largely increased expense. As it was made imperative that the work should be done under these plans, the necessary expense has been incurred, and there will be a deficiency to provide for.

## THE PLAN OF DISPOSAL.

The following, from the engineer in charge, gives some details of the plan of disposal of the sewage :—

70 KILBY ST. BOSTON, DEC. 31, 1883.

*To the Commissioners of Prisons.*

GENTLEMEN :— I respectfully submit herewith a brief report upon the improved system of sewerage now in process of construction at the State prison at Concord.

Under your instructions given last June requesting me to take up the subject of drainage for the State prison, and to prepare a plan for an improved system of sewerage to be built under authority granted by chapter 167 of the Acts of 1883, examinations were first made to determine the general conditions of the problem, — especially the nature and quantity of the various kinds of liquid refuse to be disposed of, the dimensions and grades of the old drains as affecting the extent of their adaptability to a new system, the topography of the adjacent land of the State and the nature of its soil as offering opportunity for the distribution and utilization of sewage thereon, and the liability of such use of the land to impair the wells from which the prison then obtained a part of its water supply.

The sewage proper from the main group of buildings, including the brick workshops, amounting to upwards of 100,000 gallons per day, together with the roof water, was originally carried in drains discharging into a main brick sewer, all of which are excessively large, the main sewer being laid at a steep grade from the east wing to the point of discharge into the Assabet River below the water surface. Subsequently a large covered cesspool or screen-pit, provided with a coarse wire screen, was built near the line of the main sewer, and connections made through which the whole sewage could, if desired, be admitted to, and the effluent liquid portion be returned from the screen-pit into the sewer. By this means the liquid portion with only its dissolved and suspended constituents — containing, however, much the greater part of the noxious ingredients of sewage — might be discharged into the river. Some of the roof-water conductors were afterwards disconnected from the sewers in order to cut off ways by which sewer gases might escape in the vicinity of the upper windows of the main prison, particularly around the hospital. The still later extension of the soil-pipes from the cells through the roof seems to have obviated the danger from this source, however.



The waste water from the gas-house was also afterwards excluded from the common drains, and allowed to run into an open sink-hole in the rear of the gas-house — its pungent odor seeming to defy the attempts made to confine it within sewer limits, and making its escape through the eave-trough conductors in the vicinity of the kitchen and “strong-rooms.” \*

The drainage from the sinks and water-closets of the isolated wooden shop used by the manufacturers of moulding was found to be discharged into another unsightly and unsavory sink-hole some seventy feet back of the shop, into which it flowed through an open ditch.

A large quantity of liquid refuse, distinct from any of the foregoing, was found to flow from the dyeing and washing vats used in the wooden hat shops. The amount of this is estimated at from 40,000 to 70,000 gallons per day, and as it contains only felting fibre and dyestuffs, — harmless from a sanitary point of view, — it has been allowed to flow out upon the surface of the ground, and into pits from which mortar, sand and gravel had been taken, and left to sink away as best it might. Unsightly to behold, covering as it did half an acre of ground at times, and destroying whatever grass or other vegetation it came into contact with, it was deemed important to devise a more acceptable means of disposing of this matter also.

On the 16th of August plans of the proposed improvements were submitted to the Commissioners of Prisons, and after acceptance by them were duly approved by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, September 1st.

The said plans provide for an entirely new system of drains and sewers outside the prison buildings, from which all storm water is to be excluded, and whereby all the ordinary sewage of the prison will be carried to a series of underground receiving and separating tanks or chambers. The sewage will first flow into a compartment twelve feet square, from which, when filled to a depth of about five feet, the liquid portion will overflow automatically from its middle depth, through a combination of unsealed siphons into another chamber of the same size, having open connection with a large storage chamber twenty-five feet square into which the liquid portion will finally flow in the usual operation of the works, and from which it is to be pumped out daily.

\* It is probable that the judicious use of simple traps, and the extension of all soil-pipes through the roof, as in the case of those in the main prison, would have removed the objections appearing from the admission of the gas-works water into the drains.



The second chamber of twelve feet square dimensions, is practically a duplicate of the first one, and may be used interchangeably, either with the first one as the primary receiving and separating compartment, or with the larger one as a storage chamber and pump-well; or, as usually worked, it will provide simply an addition to the storage capacity of the works. With this interchangeability of uses, which is effected by a simple device, the function of each compartment may be performed temporarily by one of the other two compartments, and each may in turn be left in temporary disuse, thus facilitating the discharging of the sludge, and the examination, cleaning and repair of the works.

By causing the overflow from the content of the primary receiving chamber to take place, as above described, from the middle of its depth, the solid matter, which either floats or sinks, will be left in the chamber which it first enters, where it may be allowed to accumulate until it shall reach the inlet end of the liquid overflow pipe. The sludge will then be allowed at proper intervals to flow out by gravity through an eight-inch sewer into a system of composting beds, where it will be rendered innocuous and odorless, and its fertilizing value preserved and developed, by composting it with dry muck, soil and other common absorbents. These beds are situated about four hundred feet from the prison wall, on the bluff overlooking the Assabet River. Their product may be either sold, or used with good effect upon any of the adjacent land of the Commonwealth.

Over one of the chambers of the receiving tanks a boiler and pump house has been built, containing an upright tubular boiler, 36 in. in diameter and 7 feet high, and a Knowles tank sewage-pump, with its steam and water cylinders, 8 in. by 10 in. by 12 in., especially constructed for these works. The pump is arranged so as to raise the sewage from either one of two interchangeable compartments below, and deliver it through a six-inch iron force-main upon the highest point of the land lying south-east of the prison enclosures, at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the pumping station, and about 500 feet from the driven wells contributing in part to the water supply of the institution.

Here the sewage will be systematically applied to the soil by broad irrigation, for growing such desirable crops as are best fitted for cultivation therewith. The soil is eminently well adapted to receive it, with the certainty of positive benefit to itself, and without objectionable results of any sort under proper management. The works promise, furthermore, to afford at least a test upon a limited scale, of the merits of the utilization of sewage by broad irrigation, — first, in point of cost of works and their opera-

tion; second, as satisfying the requirements of sanitary principles; third, as a source of revenue in the production of farm crops; and finally, as a means for permanently maintaining the fertility of the soil.

The new sewers are laid in straight lines, with man-holes at every junction and change of direction, thus rendering every part accessible. Free ventilation of the sewers will be insured by allowing air to enter through gratings which cover certain ones of the man-holes, and causing it to escape through the soil-pipes, which extend through the roof of the prison. The ventilation of the receiving and separating tanks will be effectually accomplished through a series of openings and ducts connecting all the compartments and leading, by a suitable arrangement of dampers, into either the furnace under the boiler,—where the gases may be burned—or into the chimney over the boiler—the draught of the chimney in either case effecting the necessary circulation.

The dye refuse and washing water discharged from the hat shops will be carried by a six-inch sewer into filter-beds or sinks, situated on the bluff east of the prison enclosure, from which it will soak away without unsightly or objectionable consequences. The filter-beds will be made in duplicate, to enable the bottom and sides of either one to be raked over, and the nearly impervious deposit of felting fibre thereon to be abraded or removed, while the other is in use.

The gas-house water will probably be diverted into the main prison sewers, to be pumped on to the land, after suitable precautions shall have been taken to insure proper ventilation, and to prevent the escape of odors in the vicinity of the buildings. A trap will be provided to intercept the tar deposited therefrom. Grease traps, also, will be constructed in the line of the kitchen-drain, to exclude all grease from the sewers, and even to save it as a measure of economy.

The old sewers will be left undisturbed save at the points near the buildings, where the new system is to be connected, and may be used to carry storm water—roof and surface drainage—into the river, thus securing all the advantages of a double system of drainage. The screen-pits will be cleared out and filled with fresh earth. Flushing tanks may be introduced at the head of the main drains, under the west and south wings, and under the “strong-rooms,”—these drains having been made so large (in order to carry storm water) as to render them liable to imperfect scouring when only sewage proper shall be carried in them.

Work on the new system of sewerage was begun September 18th. It has been carried on chiefly with convict labor, and is

nearly completed. It would indeed have been finished ere now but for the disadvantages attending its prosecution during the winter season.

It is but just that I should commend here the efficient resident engineer of the prison, Mr. Bullock, for the helpful and willing service which he has rendered me in the execution of those parts of the work requiring practical skill and experience in mechanical operations.

Very respectfully submitted,

WM. WHEELER,

*Hydraulic Engineer.*

### THE WATER QUESTION.

The question in regard to a water supply for the prison has at last been settled. In 1879 the following Act was passed:—

[CHAP. 165, ACTS OF 1879.]

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

The governor and council are hereby authorized to contract with any person or corporation to supply the state prison at Concord with pure water, for such compensation and for such term of time as the governor and council shall deem to be for the interest of the Commonwealth. [Approved March 28, 1879.]

Acting under the provisions of this statute, the governor and council have made a contract with the town of Concord in the following terms:—

#### CONTRACT.

This agreement, made this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, by and between the inhabitants of Concord, in the State of Massachusetts, by their Water Commissioners, party of the first part, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, party of the second part, witnesseth: That said party of the first part agree to deliver water from the Concord Water Works, for the term of five years from the first day of October, A.D., 1883, for use within the walls of the State prison in said Concord, including the dwelling houses of the Warden and Deputy Warden of said prison, and for use in the stable and hostler's house upon the grounds connected with said prison.

Said water to be delivered through a meter, or meters, into the water-pipe of said Commonwealth, at the line of the street adjoin-



ing the grounds of said prison, at such point as said Water Commissioners shall determine, and upon the following terms and conditions, to wit:

100,000 gallons per day, and not exceeding 125,000 gallons per day, ten cents per thousand gallons.

135,000 gallons per day, and not exceeding 150,000 gallons per day, nine cents per thousand gallons.

150,000 gallons per day, eight cents per thousand gallons. Any excess above 150,000 gallons per day, six cents per thousand gallons.

*Provided*, however, that in no case, except as hereinafter provided, shall the sum charged for any quantity of water be greater than a larger quantity would amount to at the schedule price above named.

And *provided*, also, that in case of any break in any part of said water works, or any other unavoidable accident, said party of the first part shall not be liable for damages on account of its failure to supply water as aforesaid, excepting so far as said failure shall be occasioned by neglect of due diligence in repairing such break and the effects of any such accident.

And *provided*, further, that said party of the second part shall pay for one hundred thousand gallons per day, whether that quantity be delivered or not.

And said party of the second part agree to pay said party of the first part, through its Water Commissioners, quarterly, according to the schedule of prices hereinbefore given, for the term of five years from said first day of October, A.D., 1883, for all water delivered into the pipes at said prison, as aforesaid, and that it will pay for at least one hundred thousand gallons of water per day, whether that quantity be used or not.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have caused the names of their proper officers to be hereunto subscribed, and their corporate seals to be attached, the day and year first above written.

The Inhabitants of Concord,

By JOHN B. MOORE

*Chairman of Water Comm'rs.*

In Council, Oct. 16, 1883. Approved.

HENRY B. PEIRCE, *Secretary.*

Witness the Seal of the Commonwealth.



It will be necessary to provide for paying for the water furnished. The cost will probably be from \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year. The most simple way will be to increase the appropriation for the current expenses of the prison, as that will not necessitate the opening of a new account.

#### THE DECREASE IN POPULATION.

By reference to the statistical tables, it will be seen that there has been a steady decrease in the population of the prison. The average for the year has been 611, which is smaller than in any previous year since 1873. Prior to 1877, the shortest term for which a person could be sentenced to the State prison was one year. In 1877, the number of convicts being so large that they could not be cared for in the prison at Charlestown, the law was so changed that the minimum sentence authorized by law was made three years. The commitments from the courts for the six years before and six since 1877 have been as follows :

Year ending Sept. 30, 1871, . 149	Year ending Sept. 30, 1878, . 221
" " 1872, . 159	" " 1879, . 186
" " 1873, . 173	" " 1880, . 149
" " 1874, . 244	" " 1881, . 145
" " 1875, . 169	" " 1882, . 133
" " 1876, . 220	" " 1883, . 112
" " 1877, . 214	

The falling off in the number of commitments has not been uniform throughout the State. The following table shows the commitments from the several counties for the past three years :

COUNTIES.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Barnstable, . . . . .	1	—	—
Bristol, . . . . .	14	7	1
Berkshire, . . . . .	1	5	7
Essex, . . . . .	26	18	15
Franklin, . . . . .	2	1	1
Hampden, . . . . .	4	4	9
Hampshire, . . . . .	—	2	1
Middlesex, . . . . .	17	19	7
Norfolk, . . . . .	10	7	3
Plymouth, . . . . .	1	3	3
Suffolk, . . . . .	54	51	57
Worcester, . . . . .	15	16	8
Total, . . . . .	145	133	112

This decrease in the number of commitments accounts, in the main, for the diminution in the population. The average number for each of the past thirteen years has been as follows :

1781, . . . . . 554	1787, . . . . . 768
1782, . . . . . 545	1779, . . . . . 770
1783, . . . . . 586	1880, . . . . . 750
1784, . . . . . 643	1881, . . . . . 702
1785, . . . . . 695	1882, . . . . . 665
1786, . . . . . 728	1883, . . . . . 611
1787, . . . . . 744	

During the past year there has also been a larger decrease than usual in the number of prisoners, owing to an increase in the number of pardons. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1882, the number of pardons granted was only three. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1883, the number of pardons granted was 18. The number removed to lunatic hospitals was 15 this year, as compared with 8 in the preceding year. The number of deaths was but 7, as compared with 14 in 1882. This decrease in the number of deaths is due mainly to the pardon of several men who were fatally ill. This has also tended to reduce the number in the hospital, but, notwithstanding this, the physician's report shows that the number of "days' residence in the hospital" has been larger than it was in the preceding year, and the number

“admitted to the hospital” has also been a trifle larger, though the prison population has been much smaller.

## ESTIMATES.

We submit the following estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the State prison for the year 1884:—

For Salaries, . . . . .	\$57,000
Provisions, . . . . .	43,000
Clothing and bedding, . . . . .	8,000
Fuel, . . . . .	12,500
Improvements and repairs, . . . . .	4,500
Machinery and repairs, . . . . .	2,000
Education, . . . . .	1,000
Contingent and incidental expenses, . . . . .	5,000
Water, . . . . .	4,000
<hr/>	
Total, . . . . .	\$137,000
We estimate the income at . . . . .	90,000
<hr/>	
Leaving a deficiency of . . . . .	\$47,000

THOMAS PARSONS,  
ELLEN C. JOHNSON,  
WILLIAM ROBERTS,  
EMMA F. CARY,  
JOHN B. MOORE,  
*Commissioners of Prisons.*

W. F. SPALDING, *Secretary.*

Boston, Dec. 15, 1883.



## WARDEN'S REPORT.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON, WARDEN'S OFFICE,  
CONCORD, Oct. 15, 1883.

*To the Board of Commissioners of Prisons.*

I received my commission as Warden of the State prison on the fifteenth day of February last, and entered upon my duties the same day, four months and a half of the fiscal year having then expired. I came to my duties with certain definite and fixed ideas touching the administration of this prison, the problem in my mind being the practical and consistent application of those ideas under the strain and pressure of the daily routine of prison life.

I came with a profound belief in considerate and humane methods, and with an utter distrust of all brutality and undue severity. I recognized the paramount and absolute necessity of obedience and good order; but resolved to secure these by methods based upon clemency and humanity. The influence of prison life ought to tend towards reclaiming, restoring and reforming those under its influence. I believed that all unnecessary humiliation of the prisoner was of evil tendency and had the most injurious results; that extreme severity hardened his heart and confirmed and strengthened the evil tendencies of his nature; and that it was our duty to awaken and stimulate the prisoner's self-respect, and, if possible, to finally send him back to society, not despondent, but hopeful of better things, — softened in his feelings towards society, free from that desire for vengeance and retaliation which has too often rendered him the natural enemy of his fellow-men. I believed that nothing could compass this end save

a policy of humanity and sympathy, which always remembers that these men are to be reformed as well as punished. My experience for eight months has strengthened my belief in these ideas.

Relieved and softened, so far as it may be, by considerations of humanity, this life of continuous confinement is a penalty with which the most exacting may, I think, be satisfied. The crushing of the individual life, the monotonous routine, the severing of domestic and social ties, the loss of freedom to do and go at one's will, — all these combine to punish, in most cases, adequately, without adding unnecessary humiliation or physical suffering.

The men, as a body, have been obedient and industrious. While there have been each month more or less cases of petty infraction of rules, and punishments, I have found no insubordination, no disposition or tendency towards it. I ought, perhaps, to except from this statement the case of one Whittaker, who on the sixteenth day of March last made an assault with a knife upon a fellow-prisoner. I at once caused him to be taken before the proper magistrate, by whom he was held over to the superior court, at the June term of which, his sentence here having meanwhile expired, he was tried, convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the house of correction.

I am glad to make the statement, based upon information from all available sources, that at least for several years past the men have never done work better in quality or larger in amount, for the number employed, than during the last spring and summer.

On the twenty-second day of February, and two or three times during the month of March, I allowed all the prisoners, with a half-dozen exceptions, to assemble in the mess-room and spend an hour in conversation and such recreation as was practicable under the circumstances. Beginning in the month of April, I have allowed them an hour in the yard once each week. On these occasions they have played at foot-ball, base-ball, and various other games. I have never had reason to find fault with the behavior of the men at these times, while the benefit to

their health and physical condition has been most marked. I have restored, under proper conditions and restraints, the privilege of making trinkets, and have every reason to believe it a judicious measure.

What is known as the overwork system has undergone some modification. At present the contractors are not allowed to give any money to the prisoners, or give any tickets or other pledges, or in any way deal directly with the men, except in notifying them of the amount actually handed to the clerk for them.

Of the sums so given for overwork, I have, at the request of the men, paid the sum of nearly five thousand dollars, which is more than one-half of the whole, to mothers, wives, sisters, and other relatives, who are known by these men to be in sore need of money.

I believe that if the contractors refrain, as they are now required to do, from all dealing with the men directly, no trouble will arise. A system under which the contractors gave to the prisoners money or anything which was evidence of indebtedness, and which could be used as currency by the prisoners among themselves, must of course have been pernicious.

All gratuities now given for overwork are handed directly to the clerk, and the expenditure of this money by the prisoner to whose credit it is placed is entirely within my knowledge and control; it does not seem to me that there is anything in this system inconsistent with the proper execution of the law affixing penalties for crimes.

From my experience and observation, I am convinced that a large proportion of the irritating punishments have been for talking, and I believe it would be wise to modify the strict letter of the rule, the enforcement of which for many years has been vainly attempted. The rule has been the frequent occasion of punishments, which have by no means always fallen upon the most guilty parties.

In the Howard Association Report for October, 1883, I find the following reference to the policy pursued at the general prison for Scotland, at Perth, — one of the best of British prisons.



“What is termed the ‘Silent’ system of most associated prisons is an imposture, an impossibility, and often a cruelty. It is unnatural to mass human beings together at their work and then expect them to be absolutely silent, and to punish them severely for any communication. Yet this is a constant evil of prisons. Not so at Perth. Where it is absolutely necessary to associate prisoners at labor in that prison, rigid silence is not enforced, though free conversation is not permitted.”

This outlines exactly my views in this particular.

There should be no conversation between prisoners at work, nor anything like it. But I believe that a rule which practically and reasonably restricts the talk to the very narrowest limits, but does not treat as an offence the mere speaking of a word or asking a question, can be enforced. The strict enforcement of the present rule was always spasmodic, and the occasional severe punishment of what was ordinarily winked at was always irritating, and was felt to be an injustice.

We close the year with the smallest number of prisoners there has been in this institution at any time since October, 1872, while the average number for the year has been fifty-four less than the average number of last year. The receipts for labor have therefore been smaller than last year. It will be seen by referring to the table of earnings that there has been earned for labor the sum of \$76,229.37, of which amount the sum of \$1,911.59 is not included in the account with the Warden, as it represents a sum which, although due, has not been collected. It consists of claims against three of the previous contractors, viz.: (1), Blanchard, Fuller & Co., the claim against them being on account of labor for the first eighteen days of October, 1882; (2), Mr. E. N. Hunting, whose contract was terminated in May last; (3), the Prusha Rubber Clothing Company, whose contract was terminated on the tenth day of March last. Every effort is being made to collect the amounts due.

The officers, as a body, have been faithful and diligent in the discharge of the duties assigned them. There are few positions more responsible, few where a man has more power for good or evil over his fellow-men, few



where one is more tempted to the neglect of duty or abuse of trust.

I herewith hand you the respective reports of the Chaplain and the Physician, together with the financial account, and the various tables of statistics for the year ending September 30, 1883.

I am, respectfully yours,

ROLAND G. USHER,  
*Warden.*

[A.]

DR. MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON in Account with the Warden for Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.

CR.

<i>Clothing Department.</i>			<i>Clothing Department.</i>		
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1882, . . . .	\$3,458 78		Received during year, . . . .	\$7 96	
Paid during year, . . . .	7,076 54	\$10,535 32	Stock on hand to new account, . . . .	3,451 34	\$3,459 30
<i>Education Department.</i>			<i>Expense Department.</i>		
Paid during year, . . . .		277 32	Received during year, . . . .	\$1,942 22	
<i>Expense Department.</i>			Stock on hand to new account, . . . .	2,682 80	4,625 02
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1882, . . . .	\$1,145 19		<i>Fuel and Lights Department.</i>		
Paid during year, . . . .	13,126 07	14,271 26	Received during year, . . . .	\$9,484 13	
<i>Fuel and Lights Department.</i>			Stock on hand to new account, . . . .	3,055 00	12,539 13
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1882, . . . .	\$9,141 05		<i>Provision Department.</i>		
Paid during year, . . . .	12,588 19	21,729 24	Received during year, . . . .	\$1,392 31	
<i>Provision Department.</i>			Stock on hand to new account, . . . .	2,519 05	3,911 36
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1882, . . . .	\$3,969 23		<i>Labor Department.</i>		
Paid during year, . . . .	30,796 12	34,765 35	Received during year, . . . .		74,317 78
<i>Repairs and Improvements Department.</i>			<i>Rental Department.</i>		
Paid during year, . . . .		2,150 66	Received during year, . . . .		8,096 00
<i>Transportation of Prisoners Department.</i>					
Paid during year, . . . .		67 45			

*Salaries Department.*

Paid during year, . . . . .	54,292 74
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*Prisoners Discharged Department.*

Paid during year, . . . . .	546 00
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*Recapitulation.*

Stock on hand, as above, . . . . .	\$17,714 25
Paid for departments, as above, . . . . .	120,921 09
	<hr/>
	\$138,635 34

*Fees Department.*

Received during year, . . . . .	218 89
---------------------------------	--------

*Recapitulation.*

Stock on hand to new account, . . . . .	\$11,708 19
Received for labor, . . . . .	74,317 78
Received from other sources, . . . . .	16,141 51
	<hr/>
Deficit, . . . . .	\$102,167 48
	36,467 86
	<hr/>
	\$138,635 34

Table A (concluded). — Balance of each Department, being Net Income and Cost of each.

Labor department, . . . . .	\$74,317 78	Clothing department, . . . . .	\$7,076 02
Rental department, . . . . .	3,096 00	Education department, . . . . .	277 32
Fees department, . . . . .	218 89	Expense department, . . . . .	9,646 24
	<hr/>	Fuel and lights department, . . . . .	9,190 11
	\$77,632 67	Provisions department, . . . . .	30,853 99
		Salaries department, . . . . .	54,292 74
		Prisoners discharged department, . . . . .	546 00
Deficit, . . . . .	36,467 86	Repairs and improvements department, . . . . .	2,150 66
	<hr/>	Transportation of prisoners, . . . . .	67 45
	\$114,100 53		<hr/>
			\$114,100 53

*Financial Condition of the Prison Sept. 30, 1883.*

Stock on hand in clothing department, . . . . .	\$3,451 34
Stock on hand in expense department, . . . . .	2,682 80
Stock on hand in fuel and lights department, . . . . .	3,055 00
Stock on hand in provisions department, . . . . .	2,519 05
	<hr/>
	\$11,708 19



[B.]

*Names of Prison Officers, Date of Appointment, Rank, Annual Salaries, and Amount received during the Year.*

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Rank.	Salary per Annum.	Salary Received.	Total.
Earle, David M.,*	August, 1881, . . .	Warden, . . .	\$3,500 00	\$1,260 45	\$3,447 94
Usher, Roland G., . . .	February, 1883, . . .	" . . .	3,500 00	2,187 49	
Owen, Joseph W.,†	August, 1870, . . .	Deputy Warden, . . .	1,700 00	306 19	376 08
Owen, Joseph W., . . .	— . . .	Watchman, . . .	1,000 00	69 89	
Keene, Augustus W., . . .	December, 1882, . . .	Deputy Warden, . . .	1,700 00	118 82	1,618 81
Keene, Augustus W., . . .	— . . .	" . . .	2,000 00	1,499 99	
Coe, William,†	April, 1882, . . .	Clerk, . . .	2,000 00	913 99	2,000 00
Pettigrove, Fred. G., . . .	March, 1883, . . .	" . . .	2,000 00	1,086 01	
Barnes, J. W. F., . . .	January, 1881, . . .	Chaplain, . . .	2,000 00	—	2,000 00
Barrett, Henry A., . . .	September, 1879, . . .	Physician, . . .	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Bullock, Peter H., . . .	May, 1881, . . .	Engineer, . . .	1,200 00	—	1,200 00
Darling, Elijah S., . . .	August, 1856, . . .	Turnkey, . . .	1,100 00	—	1,100 00
Fuller, Joseph, . . .	November, 1866, . . .	" . . .	1,100 00	—	1,100 00
Piper, James H., . . .	July, 1868, . . .	" . . .	1,100 00	—	1,100 00
Wood, Amos P.,† . . .	April, 1868, . . .	" . . .	1,100 00	—	825 03
McDonald, George, . . .	June, 1878, . . .	Watchman, . . .	1,000 00	750 06	1,025 03
McDonald, George, . . .	— . . .	Turnkey, . . .	1,100 00	274 97	
Brann, Frederick R.,† . . .	February, 1882, . . .	Watchman, . . .	1,000 00	—	634 46
Browning, Robert W., . . .	May, 1882, . . .	Assistant Watchman, . . .	800 00	600 03	819 44
Browning, Robert W., . . .	— . . .	Watchman, . . .	1,000 00	219 41	
Clark, Warren B., . . .	February, 1878, . . .	" . . .	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Devens, Thomas W., . . .	March, 1871, . . .	" . . .	1,000 00	—	994 45

\* Removed.

† Resigned

*Names of Prison Officers, etc. — Concluded.*

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Rank.	Salary per Annum.	Salary Received.	Total.
Doe, Nahum A., . . . . .	March, 1872, . . . . .	Watchman, . . . . .	\$1,000 00	-	\$1,000 00
Dunlap, Frank C., . . . . .	September, 1882, . . . . .	Assistant Watchman, . . . . .	800 00	\$200 01	} 949 99
Dunlap, Frank C., . . . . .	-	Watchman, . . . . .	1,000 00	749 98	
Elmes, Amos M., . . . . .	October, 1874, . . . . .	" . . . . .	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Fraser, Alexander, . . . . .	January, 1875, . . . . .	" . . . . .	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Gale, Charles W., . . . . .	May, 1850, . . . . .	" . . . . .	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Hix, Ansom M.,* . . . . .	November, 1881, . . . . .	" . . . . .	1,000 00	-	833 40
Huckins, Robert L., . . . . .	December, 1873, . . . . .	" . . . . .	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Hudson, George M.,* . . . . .	August, 1876, . . . . .	" . . . . .	1,000 00	500 04	} 766 72
Hudson, George M., . . . . .	-	Assistant Watchman, . . . . .	800 00	266 68	
Hunting, Herbert W., . . . . .	November, 1866, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	666 70	} 833 30
Hunting, Herbert W., . . . . .	-	Watchman, . . . . .	1,000 00	166 60	
Leland, Walter S., . . . . .	April, 1879, . . . . .	Assistant Watchman, . . . . .	800 00	400 02	} 867 72
Leland, Walter S., . . . . .	-	Watchman, . . . . .	1,000 00	467 70	
O'Connell, Michael C., . . . . .	June, 1878, . . . . .	Assistant Watchman, . . . . .	800 00	600 03	} 849 97
O'Connell, Michael C., . . . . .	-	Watchman, . . . . .	1,000 00	249 94	
Putnam, Walter A.,* . . . . .	November, 1881, . . . . .	" . . . . .	1,000 00	-	803 83
Ramsell, William B., . . . . .	October, 1858, . . . . .	" . . . . .	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Robinson, Calvin S., . . . . .	August, 1878, . . . . .	" . . . . .	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Russell, Benjamin F., . . . . .	March, 1871, . . . . .	Assistant Watchman, . . . . .	800 00	666 70	} 833 30
Russell, Benjamin F., . . . . .	-	Watchman, . . . . .	1,000 00	166 60	
Seavey, Sumner D., . . . . .	January, 1871, . . . . .	" . . . . .	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Smith, George P., . . . . .	May, 1873, . . . . .	" . . . . .	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Smith, Wm. H. H., . . . . .	August, 1875, . . . . .	" . . . . .	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Stevens, Benjamin, . . . . .	January, 1882, . . . . .	" . . . . .	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Wallis, David P., . . . . .	May, 1879, . . . . .	" . . . . .	1,000 00	-	1,000 00

Weeks, Lyman, . . . . .	October, 1878, . . . . .	Watchman, . . . . .	\$1,000 00	-	\$1,000 00
Witham, Wood A., . . . . .	May, 1882, . . . . .	Assistant Watchman, . . . . .	800 00	\$400 02	} 899 98
Witham, Wood A., . . . . .	- . . . .	Watchman, . . . . .	1,000 00	499 96	
York, Virgil D., . . . . .	January, 1882, . . . . .	" . . . . .	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Ball, George V., . . . . .	July, 1882, . . . . .	Assistant Watchman, . . . . .	800 00	-	800 00
Benjamin, Frank E., . . . . .	May, 1882, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	800 00
Bordman, John, . . . . .	June, 1878, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	800 00
Clark, James M.,* . . . . .	March, 1883, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	71 11
Curtis, W. W.,* . . . . .	September, 1882, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	68 89
Elliott, Thomas W.,* . . . . .	September, 1882, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	30 11
Fraser, Peter G., . . . . .	August, 1883, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	133 30
Hill, Elbridge N., . . . . .	May, 1881, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	800 00
Howe, Benjamin F., . . . . .	June, 1878, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	800 00
Hull, Samuel E.,* . . . . .	June, 1882, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	400 02
Janes, Joseph P., . . . . .	April, 1882, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	800 00
Lord, Thomas W., . . . . .	May, 1883, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	333 31
Lyman, Harry S., . . . . .	May, 1881, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	800 00
Morse, Philip R., . . . . .	August, 1883, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	133 30
Mower, Charles E.,* . . . . .	December, 1882, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	200 01
Norris, George W., . . . . .	March, 1857, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	800 00
Norton, Albert O., . . . . .	June, 1882, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	800 00
Pippig, Oscar, . . . . .	April, 1883, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	399 98
Pillsbury, Frank H., . . . . .	July, 1882, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	800 00
Putnam, Irving B.,* . . . . .	October, 1882, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	716 59
Shepardson, George W.,* . . . . .	June, 1882, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	333 35
Stevens, Leonard S.,* . . . . .	May, 1882, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	533 36
Tasker, William H., . . . . .	June, 1883, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	266 64
Thompson, George G.,* . . . . .	December, 1883, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	221 51
Young, George W.† . . . . .	January, 1880, . . . . .	" . . . . .	800 00	-	571 81
					\$54,292 74

\* Resigned.

† Resigned December 21, 1882. Reappointed in April, 1883.

## [C.] — Showing Officers of State Prison for the Year

NAME.	1882.			1883.	
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.
<i>General Officers.</i>					
Earle, David M., . . .	\$291 67	\$291 67	\$291 67	\$291 67	\$93 77
Usher, Roland G., . . .	—	—	—	—	145 84
Owen, Joseph W., . . .	141 67	141 67	22 85	—	—
Keene, Augustus W., . . .	—	—	118 82*	166 67*	166 67
Coe, William, . . .	166 67	166 67	166 67	166 67	166 67
Pettigrove, Fred. G., . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Barnes, J. W. F., . . .	166 67	166 67	166 67	166 67	166 67
Barrett, Henry A., . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
Bullock, Peter H., . . .	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
Total, . . .	\$950 02	\$950 02	\$950 02	\$975 02	\$922 96
<i>Turnkeys.</i>					
Darling, Elijah S., . . .	\$91 67	\$91 67	\$91 67	\$91 67	\$91 67
Fuller, Joseph, . . .	91 67	91 67	91 67	91 67	91 67
Piper, James H., . . .	91 67	91 67	91 67	91 67	91 67
Wood, Amos P., . . .	91 67	91 67	91 67	91 67	91 67
McDonald, George, . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	\$366 68	\$366 68	\$366 68	\$366 68	\$366 68
<i>Watchmen.</i>					
Brann, Frederick R., . . .	\$83 34	\$83 34	\$83 34	\$83 34	\$83 34
Browning, Robert W., . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Clark, Warren B., . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
Devens, Thomas W., . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
Doe, Nahum A., . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
Dunlap, Frank C., . . .	—	—	—	83 34	83 34
Elmes, Amos M., . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
Fraser, Alexander, . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
Gale, Charles W., . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
Hix, Anson M., . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
Huckins, Robert L., . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
Hudson, George M., . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
Hunting, Herbert W., . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Leland, Walter S., . . .	—	—	—	—	—
McDonald, George, . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
O'Connell, Michael C., . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Owen, Joseph W., . . .	—	—	69 89	—	—
Putnam, Walter A., . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
Ramsell, William B., . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
Robinson, Calvin S., . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
Russell, Benjamin F., . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Seavey, Sumner D., . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
Smith, George P., . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
Smith, Wm. H. H., . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
Stevens, Benjamin, . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
Wallis, David P., . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
Weeks, Lyman, . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
Witham, Wood A., . . .	—	—	—	—	—
York, Virgil D., . . .	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34
Total, . . .	\$1,750 14	\$1,750 14	\$1,820 03	\$1,833 48	\$1,833 48

\* The salary of the deputy warden was increased from \$1,700 to \$2,000 per annum from January 1, 1883.



ending Sept. 30, 1883, with Amount Paid each Month.

1883—Continued.							Total for Year.
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,260 45
\$291 67	\$291 67	\$291 67	\$291 67	\$291 67	\$291 67	\$291 63	2,187 49
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306 19
166 67	166 67	166 67	166 67	166 67	166 67	166 63	1,618 81
80 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	913 99
86 03	166 67	166 67	166 67	166 67	166 67	166 63	1,086 01
166 67	166 67	166 67	166 67	166 67	166 67	166 63	2,000 00
83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 26	1,000 00
100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	1,200 00
\$975 02	\$975 02	\$975 02	\$975 02	\$975 02	\$975 02	\$974 78	\$11,572 94
\$91 67	\$91 67	\$91 67	\$91 67	\$91 67	\$91 67	\$91 63	\$1,100 00
91 67	91 67	91 67	91 67	91 67	91 67	91 63	1,100 00
91 67	91 67	91 67	91 67	91 67	91 67	91 63	1,100 00
91 67	91 67	91 67	91 67	-	-	-	825 03
-	-	-	-	91 67	91 67	91 63	274 97
\$366 68	\$366 68	\$366 68	\$366 68	\$366 68	\$366 68	\$366 52	\$4,400 00
\$83 34	\$83 34	\$51 08	-	-	-	-	\$634 46
-	-	-	-	\$83 34	\$83 34	\$52 73	219 41
83 34	83 34	83 34	\$83 34	83 34	83 34	83 26	1,000 00
83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	77 71	994 45
83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 26	1,000 00
83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 26	749 98
83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 26	1,000 00
83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 26	1,000 00
83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 26	1,000 00
83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 26	833 40
83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 26	1,000 00
83 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 04
-	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 26	166 60
-	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	51 08	83 26	467 70
83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	-	-	-	750 06
-	-	-	-	83 34	83 34	83 26	249 94
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69 89
83 84	83 34	83 34	83 34	53 77	-	-	803 83
83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 26	1,000 00
83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 26	1,000 00
-	-	-	-	-	83 34	83 26	166 60
83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 26	1,000 00
83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 26	1,000 00
83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 26	1,000 00
83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 26	1,000 00
83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 26	1,000 00
-	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 26	499 96
83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 34	83 26	1,000 00
\$1,833 48	\$1,916 82	\$1,884 56	\$1,833 48	\$1,887 25	\$1,884 56	\$1,878 90	\$22,106 32

[C.] — Showing Officers of State Prison for the Year

NAME.	1882.			1883.	
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.
<i>Assistant Watchmen.</i>					
Ball, George V., . . .	\$66 67	\$66 67	\$66 67	\$66 67	\$66 67
Benjamin, Frank E., . .	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67
Bordman, John, . . .	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67
Browning, Robert W., . .	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67
Clark, James M., . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Curtis, W. W., . . .	66 67	2 22	-	-	-
Dunlap, Frank C., . . .	66 67	66 67	66 67	-	-
Elliott, Thomas W., . .	30 11	-	-	-	-
Fraser, Peter G., . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Hill, Elbridge N., . . .	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67
Howe, Benjamin F., . .	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67
Hudson, George M., . .	-	-	-	-	-
Hull, Samuel E., . . .	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67
Hunting, Herbert W., . .	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67
Janes, Joseph P., . . .	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67
Leland, Walter S., . . .	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67
Lord, Thomas W., . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Lyman, Harry S., . . .	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67
Morse, Philip R., . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Mower, Charles E., . . .	-	-	66 67	66 67	66 67
Norris, George W., . . .	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67
Norton, Albert O., . . .	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67
O'Connell, Michael C., .	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67
Pippig, Oscar, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Pillsbury, Frank H., . .	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67
Putnam, Irving B., . . .	36 56	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67
Russell, Benjamin F., . .	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67
Shepardson, George W., .	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67
Stevens, Leonard S., . .	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67
Tasker, William H., . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Thompson, George G., . .	-	-	21 50	66 67	66 67
Witham, Wood A., . . .	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67
Young, George W., . . .	66 67	66 67	45 16	-	-
Total, . . .	\$1,533 41	\$1,468 96	\$1,533 40	\$1,463 74	\$1,466 74
<b>SUMMARY.</b>					
General Officers, . . .	\$950 02	\$950 02	\$950 02	\$975 02	\$922 96
Turnkeys, . . .	366 68	366 68	366 68	366 68	366 68
Watchmen, . . .	1,750 14	1,750 14	1,820 03	1,833 48	1,833 48
Assistant Watchmen, . .	1,533 41	1,468 96	1,533 40	1,466 74	1,466 74
Total, . . .	\$4,600 25	\$4,535 80	\$4,670 13	\$4,641 92	\$4,589 86

ending Sept. 30, 1883, etc.,—Concluded.

1883—Continued.							Total for Year.
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	
\$66 67	\$66 67	\$66 67	\$66 67	\$66 67	\$66 67	\$66 63	\$800 00
66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 63	800 00
66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 63	800 00
66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	-	-	-	600 03
66 67	4 44	-	-	-	-	-	71 11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68 89
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 01
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 11
-	-	-	-	-	66 67	66 63	133 30
66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 63	800 00
66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 63	800 00
-	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	-	-	266 68
66 67	-	-	-	-	-	-	400 02
66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	-	-	666 70
66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 63	800 00
66 67	-	-	-	-	-	-	400 02
-	-	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 63	333 31
66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 63	800 00
-	-	-	-	-	66 67	66 63	133 30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 01
66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 63	800 00
66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 63	800 00
66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	-	-	-	600 03
-	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 63	399 98
66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 63	800 00
66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 63	800 00
66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	13 33	716 59
-	-	-	-	66 67	-	-	666 70
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	333 35
66 67	66 67	66 67	-	-	-	-	533 36
-	-	-	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 63	266 64
66 67	-	-	-	-	-	-	221 51
66 67	-	-	-	-	-	-	400 02
-	60 00	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 67	66 63	571 81
\$1,400 07	\$1,264 50	\$1,333 40	\$1,333 40	\$1,200 06	\$1,133 39	\$1,079 41	\$16,213 48
\$975 02	\$975 02	\$975 02	\$975 02	\$975 02	\$975 02	\$974 78	\$11,572 94
366 68	366 68	366 68	366 68	366 68	366 68	366 52	4,400 00
1,833 48	1,916 82	1,884 56	1,833 48	1,887 25	1,884 56	1,878 90	22,106 32
1,400 07	1,264 50	1,333 40	1,333 40	1,200 06	1,133 39	1,079 41	16,213 48
\$4,575 25	\$4,523 02	\$4,559 66	\$4,508 58	\$4,429 01	\$4,359 65	\$4,299 61	\$54,292 74

[D.] — Table showing the Average Number and Cost per Man for Officers, Provisions, Clothing, and all other Expenses, and the Average Cash Earnings per Man, for the last Twenty-nine Years.

Years.	Number.	Provisions.	Clothing.*	Officers.	Sundries.†	Total.	Earnings.	Deficit.	Excess.
1855, .	483	\$37 64	\$15 48	\$52 13	\$39 18	\$144 43	\$111 39	\$33 04	-
1856, .	455	37 66	11 41	55 84	33 00	137 91	121 05	15 86	-
1857, .	441	43 06	10 93	68 32	32 55	154 87	121 54	33 33	-
1858, .	469	38 63	14 09	64 67	30 87	148 26	109 65	38 61	-
1859, .	495	17 14	11 80	63 08	18 00	130 92	111 60	18 42	-
1860, .	510	31 61	9 95	59 30	10 29	113 15	118 27	-	\$5 12
1861, .	520	35 23	9 57	58 88	22 11	125 79	121 14	4 65	-
1862, .	506	35 75	9 40	61 18	21 45	127 78	86 86	40 92	-
1863, .	431	41 48	7 81	70 45	45 69	165 34	142 52	22 82	-
1864, .	377	62 69	15 53	78 21	65 61	222 04	149 09	72 95	-
1865, .	359	71 10	27 21	77 25	61 10	236 66	174 93	61 73	-
1866, .	470	59 75	20 09	60 68	31 54	172 06	173 85	-	1 78
1867, .	537	62 44	17 27	61 11	15 34	156 17	197 79	-	41 63
1868, .	546	73 65	17 76	64 24	26 62	182 27	232 91	-	50 64
1869, .	569	71 20	19 00	61 20	22 71	174 11	222 56	-	48 45
1870, .	594	67 00	21 67	60 97	32 54	182 18	227 27	-	45 06
1871, .	554	67 92	19 40	70 70	35 70	193 72	232 72	-	39 00
1872, .	545	68 23	18 72	78 01	57 39	222 26	249 22	-	26 66
1873, .	586	60 16	15 58	75 90	41 54	193 18	230 15	-	39 97
1874, .	643	58 40	22 65	73 17	37 52	191 74	125 74	66 00	-
1875, .	695	59 50	14 62	69 06	35 62	178 80	61 33	97 47	-
1876, .	728	52 64	15 82	62 01	36 59	167 06	90 86	76 20	-
1877, .	744	59 52	16 43	62 61	32 01	170 57	114 34	56 23	-
1878, .	768	45 88	12 18	61 12	25 77	144 95	66 42	78 53	-
1879, .	770	43 56	10 00	64 56	33 76	151 88	95 44	56 44	-
1880, .	750	44 80	9 51	66 05	26 34	146 70	120 98	25 72	-
1881, .	702	46 00	12 54	70 96	38 10	167 60	125 84	40 76	-
1882, .	665	54 72	10 45	78 21	27 79	171 17	137 94	33 23	-
1883, .	611	50 50	11 58	88 86	35 80	186 74	127 06	59 68	-

\* Including bedding, and every description of dry-goods used in the prison.

† Including repairs, fuel and lights, money paid to discharged convicts, education, etc.

[E.] — Relating to Contracts.

NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	Class of Manufactures.	Total Earned.
The Waring Hat Manufacturing Company, .	Hats, . . .	\$50,403 15
F. P. Baker & Co., . . . . .	Mouldings, . . .	11,323 02
Boston Harness Co., . . . . .	Harnesses, . . .	9,165 23
Joseph A. Pearson, . . . . .	Harnesses, . . .	169 25
E. N. Hunting, . . . . .	Brushes, . . .	1,017 50*
Prusha Rubber Clothing Co., . . . . .	Rubber coats, . . .	2,519 23†
Blanchard, Fuller & Co., . . . . .	Shoemaking, . . .	1,215 03†
Labor of convicts on reservoir, . . . . .	. . . . .	259 39
Labor, sundry sources, . . . . .	. . . . .	157 57
		\$76,229 37

\* \$335 83 not yet received.

† \$360.73 not yet received; suit pending.

‡ Suit pending to recover this amount and \$36.99 due for fuel and lights and expense.



## STATISTICS.

TABLE No. 1.

The whole number of convicts Oct. 1, 1882, was . . . . .	650	
The number received under warrants from the Courts during the year ending and including Sept. 30, 1883, was . . . . .	112	
Returned from Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	3	
	<hr/>	115
		<hr/>
		765
Discharged between Oct. 1, 1882, and Sept. 30, 1883:—		
By expiration of sentence, . . . . .	157	
Died, . . . . .	7	
Pardoned, . . . . .	18	
Removed to lunatic hospital, . . . . .	15	
Habeas corpus,* . . . . .	1	
	<hr/>	567
Total number Sept. 30, 1883, . . . . .		765

TABLE No. 2.

*Ages of Convicts now in Prison.*

From 15 to 20 years, . . . . .	14	From 60 to 70 years, . . . . .	12
20 to 25 years, . . . . .	112	70 to 80 years, . . . . .	3
25 to 30 years, . . . . .	142	80 to 90 years, . . . . .	2
30 to 40 years, . . . . .	158		<hr/>
40 to 50 years, . . . . .	86		567
50 to 60 years, . . . . .	38		

\* April 11, 1883, William Cunningham was taken to Dedham and delivered over to the Sheriff of the County of Norfolk in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus issued out of the Superior Court. He has not yet been returned to prison.

TABLE NO. 3.

*Ages of Convicts received Last Year.*

From 15 to 20 years, . . . . .	8	From 40 to 50 years, . . . . .	8
20 to 25 years, . . . . .	29	50 to 60 years, . . . . .	5
25 to 30 years, . . . . .	85	60 to 70 years, . . . . .	1
30 to 40 years, . . . . .	26		<hr/> * 112

TABLE NO. 4.

*Crimes of Convicts now in Prison.*

Abortion, . . . . .	2	Larceny from person, . . . . .	17
Abortion, attempt, . . . . .	1	Larceny from person, attempt, . . . . .	3
Adultery, . . . . .	3	Larceny in vessel, shop, house, or other building, . . . . .	38
Arson, . . . . .	11	Larceny of horse, wagon, etc., . . . . .	11
Assault with intent to murder, . . . . .	14	Maliciously killing a horse, . . . . .	1
Assault with intent to rape, . . . . .	20	Malicious mischief, . . . . .	2
Assault with intent to rob, . . . . .	8	Manslaughter, . . . . .	24
Assault on officer, . . . . .	2	Murder, death penalty commuted, . . . . .	8
Bestiality, . . . . .	1	Murder, second degree, . . . . .	44
Breaking and entering vessel, shop, house, or other building, with intent to steal, . . . . .	175	Murder, second degree, accessory, . . . . .	1
Breaking and entering house with intent to rape, . . . . .	1	Obtaining property by means of cards, etc., . . . . .	1
Burglary, . . . . .	26	Polygamy, . . . . .	2
Burglary, accessory to, . . . . .	2	Rape, . . . . .	29
Burning property with intent to defraud, . . . . .	1	Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	8
Burning property, accessory, . . . . .	2	Revolt and mutiny on the high seas, . . . . .	1
Burning property, attempt, . . . . .	1	Robbery, . . . . .	45
Cheating by false pretences, . . . . .	4	Threatening to accuse of crime with intent to extort money, . . . . .	2
Common & notorious thieves, . . . . .	19	Threatening to kill, . . . . .	1
Embezzlement, . . . . .	8	Uttering a forged order for money, . . . . .	1
Forgery, . . . . .	14	Wilfully obstructing engine, . . . . .	2
Having burglar's tools with intent to use unlawfully, . . . . .	1		<hr/>
Having counterfeit money with intent to pass, . . . . .	1		567
Incest, . . . . .	8		
Injury to personal property, . . . . .	1		

\* In the tables relating to convicts received during the year the prisoners returned from the Lunatic Hospital are not included.

TABLE No. 5.

*Crimes of Convicts received last Year.*

Arson, . . . . .	4	Larceny in vessel, shop, house or other building, . . . .	18
Assault with intent to rape, .	2	Larceny of horse and wagon, .	1
Assault with intent to rob, .	3	Manslaughter, . . . . .	4
Assault on officer, . . . . .	2	Murder, death penalty com- muted, . . . . .	1
Breaking and entering vessel, shop, house or other build- ing with intent to steal, .	34	Murder, second degree, . . .	2
Burglary, . . . . .	4	Polygamy, . . . . .	1
Burning property, accessory to, . . . . .	1	Rape, . . . . .	2
Cheating by false pretences, .	1	Receiving stolen goods, . .	3
Embezzlement, . . . . .	3	Robbery, . . . . .	11
Forgery, . . . . .	5	Threatening to accuse of crime with intent to extort money, . . . . .	2
Having burglars' tools with intent to use unlawfully, .	1	Wilfully obstructing engine, .	1
Incest, . . . . .	1		
Larceny from person, . . . .	5		112

TABLE No. 6.

*Period of Sentences of Convicts now in Prison.*

For 3 years, . . . . .	102	For 11 years, . . . . .	1
3 years and 4 months, . . .	1	12 years, . . . . .	18
3 years and 5 months, . . .	1	13 years, . . . . .	3
3 years and 6 months, . . .	10	14 years, . . . . .	4
4 years, . . . . .	45	15 years, . . . . .	16
4 years and 6 months, . . .	3	16 years, . . . . .	4
5 years, . . . . .	96	18 years, . . . . .	3
5 years and 6 months, . . .	1	20 years, . . . . .	12
6 years, . . . . .	42	25 years, . . . . .	1
7 years, . . . . .	39	30 years, . . . . .	1
7 years and 6 months, . . .	3	31 years, . . . . .	1
8 years, . . . . .	22	life, . . . . .	76
8 years and 3 months, . . .	1		
9 years, . . . . .	8		567
10 years, . . . . .	53		

TABLE NO. 7.

*Period of Sentences of Convicts received Last Year.*

For 3 years, . . . . .	44	For 8 years, . . . . .	1
3 years and 6 months, . . . . .	2	9 years, . . . . .	1
4 years, . . . . .	18	10 years, . . . . .	3
4 years and 6 months, . . . . .	2	15 years, . . . . .	2
5 years, . . . . .	19	life, . . . . .	5
6 years, . . . . .	5		
7 years, . . . . .	10		112

TABLE NO. 8.

*States and Countries of which Convicts now in Prison were Natives.*

Canada, . . . . .	11	New Hampshire, . . . . .	14
Cape Breton, . . . . .	1	New Jersey, . . . . .	2
Connecticut, . . . . .	10	New York, . . . . .	41
Denmark, . . . . .	2	North Carolina, . . . . .	1
District of Columbia, . . . . .	1	Nova Scotia, . . . . .	9
East Indies, . . . . .	1	Ohio, . . . . .	1
England, . . . . .	28	Pennsylvania, . . . . .	12
Florida, . . . . .	1	Portugal, . . . . .	1
France, . . . . .	3	Prince Edward Island, . . . . .	1
Georgia, . . . . .	1	Rhode Island, . . . . .	14
Germany, . . . . .	4	Scotland, . . . . .	11
Hungary, . . . . .	1	South America, . . . . .	2
Illinois, . . . . .	2	Sweden, . . . . .	3
Indiana, . . . . .	2	Vermont, . . . . .	7
Ireland, . . . . .	63	Virginia, . . . . .	11
Italy, . . . . .	6	West Indies, . . . . .	2
Kentucky, . . . . .	1	Wisconsin, . . . . .	1
Louisiana, . . . . .	2	At sea, . . . . .	2
Maine, . . . . .	25	Unknown, . . . . .	2
Massachusetts, . . . . .	259		
New Brunswick, . . . . .	5		567
Newfoundland, . . . . .	1		



TABLE No. 9.

*States and Countries of which Convicts received Last Year were Natives.*

Canada, . . . . .	4	Pennsylvania, . . . . .	2
Connecticut, . . . . .	2	Prince Edward Island, . . . . .	1
Denmark, . . . . .	1	Rhode Island, . . . . .	2
England, . . . . .	4	Scotland, . . . . .	5
Ireland, . . . . .	6	Sweden, . . . . .	1
Maine, . . . . .	4	Vermont, . . . . .	2
Massachusetts, . . . . .	58	Virginia, . . . . .	2
Newfoundland, . . . . .	1	At sea, . . . . .	1
New Hampshire, . . . . .	2	Unknown, . . . . .	1
New York, . . . . .	11		—
Nova Scotia, . . . . .	2		112

TABLE No. 10.

*Convicts now in Prison were convicted as follows : —*

Barnstable, . . . . .	2	Newburyport, . . . . .	10
Boston, . . . . .	218	Northampton, . . . . .	10
Cambridge, . . . . .	53	Pittsfield, . . . . .	22
Dedham, . . . . .	25	Plymouth, . . . . .	19
Edgartown, . . . . .	1	Salem, . . . . .	24
Fitchburg, . . . . .	4	Springfield, . . . . .	23
Greenfield, . . . . .	7	Taunton, . . . . .	20
Lawrence, . . . . .	34	Worcester, . . . . .	55
Lenox, . . . . .	1		—
Lowell, . . . . .	27		567
New Bedford, . . . . .	12		

TABLE No. 11.

*Convicts received Last Year were convicted as follows:—*

Boston, . . . . .	57	Northampton, . . . . .	1
Cambridge, . . . . .	4	Pittsfield, . . . . .	7
Dedham, . . . . .	3	Plymouth, . . . . .	3
Greenfield, . . . . .	1	Salem, . . . . .	4
Lawrence, . . . . .	8	Springfield, . . . . .	9
Lowell, . . . . .	3	Worcester, . . . . .	8
New Bedford, . . . . .	1		
Newburyport, . . . . .	3		112

TABLE No. 12.

*Employment of Convicts Sept. 30, 1883.*

<i>For Contractors.</i>			
Harness: Boston Harness Co., . . . . .	51		
Hats: The Waring Hat Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	333		
Mouldings: F. P. Baker & Co., . . . . .	63		
Sewer, . . . . .	5		
			452
<i>For Prison Account.</i>			
Cooks and bakers, . . . . .	18		
Menders, tailors, shoemakers, barbers, washmen, etc., . . . . .	21		
Whitewashers, sweepers, waiters, hospital nurses, . . . . .	26		
Firemen (night and day), gas-house, machinist, blacksmith, plumber, carpenter, mason, tinker, painter, storehouse and gate, . . . . .	13		
Yard hands (inside and out), . . . . .	6		
Shop and guard-room runners, . . . . .	14		
Library, . . . . .	2		
Confined in strong rooms, . . . . .	4		
Old and infirm, . . . . .	9		
In hospital, . . . . .	2		
			115
			567

TABLE NO. 13.

*The Sentences of Convicts now in Prison expire as follows:—*

Oct., Nov., and Dec, 1883, . . . . . 29	In 1894, . . . . . 6
In 1884, . . . . . 117	1895, . . . . . 1
1885, . . . . . 103	1896, . . . . . 2
1886, . . . . . 96	1897, . . . . . 1
1887, . . . . . 55	1898, . . . . . 2
1888, . . . . . 25	1899, . . . . . 1
1889, . . . . . 23	1902, . . . . . 1
1890, . . . . . 15	1904, . . . . . 1
1891, . . . . . 8	Life, . . . . . 76
1892, . . . . . 3	
1893, . . . . . 2	<hr/> 567

TABLE NO. 14.

*Life-Sentences.*

Number under sentence for life Oct. 1, 1882, . . . . . 76	
Number received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1883, . . . . . 5	
	<hr/> 81
Died during the year ending Sept. 30, 1883, . . . . . 2	
Pardoned, . . . . . 1	
Removed to lunatic hospital, . . . . . 2	
	<hr/> 5
Total in prison Sept. 30, 1883, . . . . . 76	

TABLE NO. 15.

*Crimes of Convicts in prison under Sentence of Imprisonment for Life.*

Arson, . . . . . 4	Murder (accessory before), . . . . . 1
Assault with intent to rape, . . . . . 2	Rape, . . . . . 9
Burglary, . . . . . 3	Robbery (with force and violence), . . . . . 5
Murder (sentence of death commuted). . . . . 8	
Murder, second degree, . . . . . 44	<hr/> 76

TABLE NO. 16.

*Crimes of Convicts under Sentence for Life received Last Year.*

Murder (sentence of death commuted), . . . . .	1	Rape, . . . . .	1
Murder, second degree, . . . . .	2	Robbery, . . . . .	1
			<u>5</u>

TABLE NO. 17.

*Recommitments.*

Of 567 convicts now in prison, 65 are recommitments, viz, —	
For the 2d time, . . . . .	48
3d time, . . . . .	14
4th time, . . . . .	2
5th time, . . . . .	1
	<u>65</u>
Of the 112 convicts received during the last year, 12 are recommitments; viz., —	
For the 2d time, . . . . .	11
3d time, . . . . .	1
	<u>12</u>

TABLE NO. 18.

*Of Numbers, etc., of Convicts during the Year.*

The largest number at any time during the year was 650	December, 1882, . . . . .	634 $\frac{2}{31}$
The smallest number at any time during the year was 567	January, 1883, . . . . .	633 $\frac{1}{31}$
The average number during the year, per day, was 611 $\frac{1}{5}$	February, 1883, . . . . .	626 $\frac{2}{28}$
	March, 1883, . . . . .	616 $\frac{2}{31}$
	April, 1883, . . . . .	603 $\frac{1}{30}$
	May, 1883, . . . . .	595 $\frac{6}{31}$
	June, 1883, . . . . .	594 $\frac{2}{30}$
Monthly average: —	July, 1883, . . . . .	588 $\frac{9}{31}$
October, 1882, . . . . .	August, 1883, . . . . .	583 $\frac{1}{31}$
November, 1882, . . . . .	September, 1883, . . . . .	571 $\frac{2}{30}$



TABLE No. 19.  
*Relating to Pardons for Twenty Years.*

YEAR.	Average No. of Men.	Pardoned.
In 1864, . . . . .	386 $\frac{2}{3}$	30
1865, . . . . .	359	25
1866, . . . . .	470 $\frac{1}{4}$	16
1867, . . . . .	537	13
1868, . . . . .	546	34
1869, . . . . .	568 $\frac{3}{4}$	30
1870, . . . . .	593 $\frac{2}{3}$	63
1871, . . . . .	554 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
1872, . . . . .	543 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
1873, . . . . .	586	10
1874, . . . . .	647	20
1875, . . . . .	694 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
1876, . . . . .	728 $\frac{1}{2}$	22
1877, . . . . .	744 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
1878, . . . . .	767 $\frac{3}{4}$	13
1879, . . . . .	769 $\frac{3}{4}$	13
1880, . . . . .	750	13
1881, . . . . .	701 $\frac{3}{9}$	18
1882, . . . . .	665	3
1883, . . . . .	611 $\frac{1}{5}$	18

*Pardons Granted Last Year.*

DATE OF RELEASE	Name.	Crime.	Sentence	TIME SERVED.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
<b>1882.</b>						
Nov. 6, .	Frederick S. Blodgett, .	Rape, . . . . .	Yrs. Life		3	16*
18, .	William Edwards, .	Common and notorious thief, . . . . .	10	2	5	27
Dec. 21, .	J. D. King, . . . . .	Receiving stolen goods, .	10	6	6	28
25, .	Lucius W. Pond, . . .	Uttering a forged prom- issory note, . . . . .	15	6	11	
<b>1883.</b>						
Jan. 2, .	Edward J. Campbell, .	Arson, . . . . .	10	4	2	4
26, .	William H. Erwin, . .	Manslaughter, . . . .	12	6	3	8
Feb. 1, .	Charles S. Whittier, .	Embezzlement, . . . .	6	4	3	8
22, .	James H. Donahue, . .	Breaking and entering, .	5	2	7	16
22, .	Sylvester S. Felch, . .	Abortion, . . . . .	7	1	1	9
22, .	Daniel O'Brien, . . .	Breaking and entering, .	10	7	4	1
22, .	Morgan O'Brien, . . .	Robbery, . . . . .	7	3	3	4
22, .	Harris Pokesky, . . . .	Larceny in a building, .	3		1	7
Mar. 3, .	William Tracey, . . . .	Robbery, . . . . .	7	3	3	13
15, .	Daniel Donovan, . . . .	Breaking and entering, .	4	2	4	18
29, .	James F. Edmands, . . .	Forgery and uttering, . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	7
30, .	James Dolan, . . . . .	Burglary, . . . . .	8	2	3	13
May 22, .	Charles P. Stickney, . .	Embezzlement, . . . .	5	4	2	17
23, .	John Gilbert, . . . . .	Rape, . . . . .	15	5	3	27

\*Second pardon. First pardon granted Oct. 30, 1874. Remanded under executive warrant, July 21, 1882, for violating conditions of pardon, and again pardoned as above.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To Col. R. G. USHER, *Warden Massachusetts State Prison.*

I am pleased to be able to make a very satisfactory report of the medical department of the prison. For the past year we have had very little sickness, and only seven deaths. The physical condition and conduct of the men under my supervision have never been better, and the number of confirmed invalids is becoming less. This I attribute in a great degree to your kind co-operation in carefully providing suitable work, clothing, diet, etc., for their comfort and benefit; and to the absence of the injurious effects of "solitary punishment" on the mind and body.

Patients admitted to hospital,	187
Days' residence in hospital,	4,738
Excused for a day from labor,	476
Daily applications for advice and treatment,	4,598

During the year seven deaths have occurred, as follows:

Nov. 15, 1882. Henry B. Osborne died this A.M. of consumption. Aged 28 years. In prison 4 years and 2 months. Crime, uttering and counterfeiting U. S. note. Sentence, 7 years.

Dec. 16. Joseph Lapierre died this A.M. of disease of bladder. Aged 22 years. In prison 7 months. Crime, breaking and entering. Sentence, 7 years.

Dec. 21. George Howard (colored) died this P.M. of valvular disease of heart. Aged 65 years. In prison 4 years and 10 months. Crime, rape. Sentence, life.

Dec. 22. John Lynch (2d comer) died this P.M. of consumption. Aged 29 years. In prison 2 years and 5 months. Crime, larceny from person. Sentence, 3 years.

Dec. 24. James Burke (2d comer) died this P.M. of pulmonary hemorrhage. Aged 25 years. In prison 3 months. Crime, larceny. Sentence, 3 years.

Aug. 26, 1883. John E. Doherty died this P.M. of consumption. Aged 21 years. In prison 21 months. Crime, larceny from person. Sentence, 3 years.

Aug. 28. Edward Peabody died this A.M. of paralysis of brain. Aged 29 years. In prison 5 years. Crime, assault with intent to rob. Sentence, life.

#### INSANE PRISONERS.

Oct. 13, 1882. Drs. Channing and Barrett met and examined Giovanni Giovachini and Frank C. Pease.

Jan. 24, 1883. Drs. Hazelton and Barrett examined Michael Brosnihan, Alexander Dupala, John Morton, Dennis A. Murphy and Timothy E. Harrigan.

March 17. Drs. Channing and Barrett examined John Rearden, 2d; Charles Anderson and Harry Brady.

April 17. Drs. Channing and Barrett examined Joseph B. Gould, Daniel Glidden and Thomas Heson.

July 10. Drs. Channing and Barrett examined Lawrence Sullivan and Edward Steward.

The above named prisoners were reported to the Governor as proper subjects for removal to a State asylum for the insane.

Oct. 22, 1882. Giovanni Giovachini and Frank C. Pease were transferred to Danvers Lunatic Asylum.

Feb. 3, 1883. Michael Brosnihan, Alexander Dupala, John Morton, Dennis A. Murphy and Timothy Harrigan were transferred to Worcester Lunatic Asylum.

April 2. John Rearden, 2d, Charles Anderson and Harry Brady were transferred to Worcester Lunatic Asylum.

May 4. Joseph B. Gould, Daniel Glidden and Thomas Heson were transferred to Worcester Lunatic Asylum.

July 13. Lawrence Sullivan and Edward Steward were transferred to Worcester Lunatic Asylum.

Very respectfully,

HENRY A. BARRETT,

*Physician and Surgeon Massachusetts State Prison.*

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

TO COL. ROLAND G. USHER,

*Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison.*

It seems to have been a conviction of our law-makers that bad men should be reformed; that such a change was possible, and ought to be secured.

Hence provision is made in the Public Statutes that "The state prison . . . shall be the general penitentiary and prison of the Commonwealth for the reformation as well as punishment of male offenders."

Punishment is provided in "confinement at hard labor" in said prison, while the *reformation* desired so comprehends the Chaplain, that to represent its methods or status, it is required that he shall submit an "annual report."

The duties prescribed by the statute, and the rules and regulations for the government of the Massachusetts State Prison, have occupied "his whole time," and still much has been left undone of needful work.

While never absent a Sunday from his post of duty since his appointment, he has been aided during that time (nearly three years), by Rev. J. S. Beers, Episcopalian missionary for the diocese of Massachusetts; Rev. Mr. Sleeper, Chaplain to County Jail and House of Correction, Worcester; Rev. J. C. Knowlton, pastor of the Universalist Church, South and West Acton, and Rev. S. A. Harlow of Philadelphia. Each of these have preached to us, Rev. Mr. Knowlton twice, and on each occasion brought the choir of his church with him, thus supplying both choir and pulpit, much to the enjoyment of the prison congregation. Chapel services have



continued through the year without interruption, as usual, viz. :—

Mass by the Roman Catholic clergyman, Rev. Edward J.

Moriarty, assigned to the care of the prisoners of that faith, 8.30 A.M.

Bible class (by Chaplain), . . . . . 9.30 “ “

Preaching, . . . . . 10.30 “ “

The Bible class—in deference to a custom of the prison—is suspended during the months of July and August each year. The average attendance for the past year has been one hundred and ten.

The service in the hospital—Sunday afternoons—with a few necessary interruptions, and the suspension of July and August, has gone regularly on as usual. Personal conversations—in some senses the broadest, best field open to the Chaplain—have been sought as opportunity offered. Many of these conversations, closing with earnest prayer, have proved to be seasons of great value, to the reformation and spiritual welfare of various prisoners.

Such religious literature as is allowed, and has come to hand, has been distributed.

Eighty copies monthly of *The Parish Visitor*, are donated for this purpose by the Evangelical Knowledge Society of New York. Of this paper it may be truly said, that “through God’s blessing, it arrests the careless, encourages the believer, and incites its readers to live a life of holiness.” Its coming is always hailed with gladness and grateful thanks by many men. More copies could be used to real advantage. Many religious newspapers and magazines also come into the prison to do a very salutary work. If those who edit and conduct such literature could fully appreciate the opportunity here offered to do good, by spiritual, loving presentations of the teachings of Jesus, they would not lack constant inspiration.

The Massachusetts Bible Society has generally answered all calls which it has been necessary to make for portions of Scripture, in whatever tongue.

The care of the prisoners’ mail since May last has been fruitful of opportunity for good, both to Chaplain and prisoner.

In that time eleven hundred and sixty-six letters have been read and posted, while four thousand and over have been read and distributed to the men. May Heaven's blessing attend the many prayers, counsels, and exhortations that by this means find their way into the prison.

"And ye wrote to me," may yet be said with as profound approval and encouragement, as "And ye visited me."

The secular instruction given is far from meeting the needs of the situation. A competent teacher could to great advantage be employed five evenings in each week, nine months of the year, in this department.

Among three hundred and fifty-eight men, ranging from graduates from our best universities down to those who never attended school, are distributed 1 algebra, 7 sets of book-keeping, 43 readers, 90 spellers, 100 grammars, 170 geographies, 187 dictionaries, 208 slates, and 231 arithmetics. In spite of all disadvantages, however, some men make very commendable progress. The library is still well worked, and under the diligent, efficient care of the faithful librarian, is in good condition. The additions provided, and reported last year, and which came into circulation last May, were augmented by gifts, while the catalogue was in the hands of the printer, to such extent that we now have in circulation 4,535 volumes; 33,020 volumes have been taken during the year, a fraction over two-fifths of which have been works of fiction, while the remainder are works of travel, history, biography, arts, science, and bound volumes of magazines and newspapers.

Appropriate religious services were held in the Chapel on Fast Day.

Excellent entertainments were had on Thanksgiving, Christmas, Washington's Birthday and Decoration Day, for which we are indebted to the never failing kindness of Walter Emerson and troupe; the Bowen R. Church Concert Co.; Mrs. Hale Jacobs; Mrs. H. E. Morey; Miss Edith Christy; Mrs. Z. R. Knowles; Miss Lida Low; Mr. Spencer Gracey; and, for a very entertaining lecture, to Hon. Gideon Haynes.

With grateful acknowledgments of the happy conditions

and added facilities afforded the Chaplain's work by the present *régime* of the prison, and thankful recognition of the pleasant relations sustained to the various officers of the institution, the Chaplain's third annual report is now respectfully submitted.

J. W. F. BARNES,

*Chaplain Massachusetts State Prison.*

STATE PRISON, Sept. 30, 1883.



## REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR DIS- CHARGED CONVICTS.

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35 AVON STREET,  
BOSTON, Sept. 30, 1883.

*To the Commissioners of Prisons.*

Your Agent for Aiding Discharged Convicts herewith presents his report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1883. The number of discharged convicts whom I have advised and assisted during the past year is 367. Two hundred and thirteen have been inmates of Massachusetts State Prison during the past year or in former years; 154 came from different houses of correction within this Commonwealth. The 213 who have been inmates of Massachusetts State Prison have been assisted from the treasury of the Commonwealth from an appropriation granted by the legislature for that purpose. Those who came from the different houses of correction (and also many of those who came from the State Prison) have been assisted from the treasury of the Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts. One hundred and eight were born of American parents, 181 Irish, 35 English, 20 Scotch, 2 Germans, 3 Canadians, 10 Nova Scotians, 1 French, 1 West Indian, 3 Swedes, 1 Italian, 1 Spaniard, 1 Hollander. The average age when discharged is 30 years 5 months and 5 days. Average length of sentence is 3 years 21 days and 5 hours. Two hundred and fifty-four were single, 113 married; 358 were white, 9 colored; 321 were intemperate when arrested, 46 say they were temperate; 351 could read and write when discharged, 16 could neither read or write; 125 had been arrested and convicted more than once; 145 lived in Bos-



ton, and called it their home when arrested; 83 lived within 25 miles of Boston; 43 lived in other parts of the State more than 25 miles from Boston; 39 had homes in other States; 57 had no homes.

In reviewing the record of my year's work, I can but feel that I have every reason to be encouraged, as many of those who have been advised and assisted, have stood up manfully, and struggled hard to keep in the right path, and have succeeded in so doing in many instances with the odds all against them.

They still continue to attribute their success in well-doing to the encouragement received through the assistance rendered them at the time of their discharge from prison life, and it is just at this time that they stand most in need of assistance. With their characters all gone, no credit, the stain of prison life still clinging to them, the world suspicious of them, and they suspicious of every one with whom they come in contact; there is a craving within them at this time for human society and sympathy, that becomes like ravening hunger. They feel that all honest doors are closed against them, all honest faces averted from them. However sincere their sorrow may be for their former crimes, however strong their resolutions to behave well in the future, they are shunned by the timid, avoided by the respectable, and watched by the suspicious; they know not which way to turn for relief, or where to look for a friend to advise and assist them. It is then that they need and feel the want of a friend, — one who will advise with them, and endeavor to assist them in getting upon a self-supporting footing in society, to bring out all their manhood and all the good there is in them, fill them with self-respect if possible, and lead them to feel that they are men among men, and that they can become worthy of being trusted by all classes of citizens.

Some of them feel that they must lean on the help and gifts of others from week to week, and from month to month, and even into other years after their discharge from prison, and also feel that they have a claim upon the treasury of

the Commonwealth because they have broken the law, committed crime, and thereby become discharged convicts. Whenever they are allowed to do that, it only tends to weaken them in good resolutions, instead of strengthening them, and leads them to become idle, careless, and a burden to society. In dealing with the discharged convict, I have endeavored to take practical rather than sentimental views of criminals and criminal reformation. I believe that the true method of dealing with them, or of rendering assistance to them, is in strengthening their hope and courage, and helping them to help themselves.

There are many ways whereby we can do that. The State prison or the house of correction is not a very good reference for a man's character; and without some one to speak a good word for him, and to aid him in other various ways the discharged convict does not find many friends even if he is truthful in all he says; and if he tells a lie in obtaining a situation, his employer is sure to know it sooner or later, and then all confidence in him is lost, and he is in a worse position than ever.

If we would save this class of men, we should use every means in our power to aid them and strengthen them in their good resolutions to lead a better life.

It seems to me that this agency for the aiding of discharged convicts is just the place for them to come in their greatest time of need; and that it is earning something of a reputation throughout the country, as many of the other States have copied from it as the model for them to follow.

I still make a practice of visiting the men at the prison when their sentences are about to expire. Humanity, justice, economy and the public safety combined prompt me to this, as we thus become acquainted with each other before they come in contact with the busy world, and I am enabled to get a better insight into their characters.

That the help that has been rendered to these men through this agency has done much good in their time of need, and been gratefully received and acknowledged in many cases, I have ample evidence in the following letters,



which I copy from in their own words and style of writing. One writing from another city, says :—

After two years experience in the endeavor to obtain an honest living, and having succeeded so well that I am most happy to say that they have been the pleasantest, comfortable, and most profitable two years of my life, I deem it my duty (and I assure you it is a most pleasant one) to acknowledge to you my benefactor in such poor manner as written words can express, some faint suggestion of the respect and esteem which I feel towards you. You may have forgotten me entirely; but the memory of the kind words of brotherly counsel and advice which you gave me one cold day in December over two years ago, as I came forth from a incarceration in the Massachusetts State prison, and when the future looked so discouraging with no means or friends, is it any wonder that I should for a moment almost have envied the convict in his comfortable quarters at Concord? I repeat that the encouragement of a warm clasp of your hand, your cheerful, reassuring manner towards me, coupled with the more substantial interest shown by supplying me with carpenters tools, etc., were a help to me that cannot be estimated. And the memory of that transaction will always be recalled by me as the small pebble which changed the whole current of my life. God alone knows what might have been had not you, Mr. Russell, come to my aid at the opportune moment. For those kind offices you, I presume, meet with many discouragements and rebuffs; but, when you receive such evidence as this, you may feel encouraged to still continue in the noble work you are doing. And in behalf of poor deluded, degraded humanity, I beseech you, and pray God to help you, do for others what you have done for me. I came here immediately with the tools you gave me that cold day; and, following your advice, I went to Mr. W., who hires men. I told him my circumstances and situation; and he with some reluctance, and I could see with some misgiving, finally hired me as a carpenter. I done the best in my power, and kept sober. Worked for him at good wages for one year and a half. I laid by every dollar I could spare during that time; and, as a result, I had a snug little sum at the end of my first eighteen months to make the first payment for a house of my own. I kept on doing well; and to-day my wife and I are living comfortable and happy in our own little cottage. I want you, if ever you come to this place, Mr. Russell, to be sure and come and see us. A few words from you at any time would be very gladly received, etc.

Another writing from Brooklyn, N. Y., says : —

CAPT. RUSSELL :

DEAR SIR, — Please allow me to again thank you for your kind and timely assistance. I assure you, dear sir, that it was the turning point of my life. I studied on your advice all the way home, and have determined to leave off all crooked connections, and try to lead a life which will be a credit to my family. So far I have not been near a saloon, or have I any desire for so doing. I am going to work at my trade on Monday. In the course of six weeks I will renew my promise with you ; and I hope it will cheer you on, and let you see that your work is not in vain. May God bless you with a long life to continue your good work, which I am sure will not be thought light of by any man who has felt the benefit of your assistance in such a critical period of his life. I feel indebted. Yours, etc.

Another, writing from a neighboring city, says : —

MR. RUSSELL : — As you was so good a friend to me, I thought I would write you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along. I am well, and have been ever since I saw you, and I am to work every day. I am to work in one of the best shoe factories in this place, and am doing well. Every one is a friend to me, as they will be to any man that tries to do right. I never was so thankful as when you were a friend to me that day. When I come to Boston I will call and see you.

A gentleman writing from a southern city, says : —

L. arrived home this morning, and was met by his father and mother, and taken home, making one happy family. He came to see me soon after, and is looking much better. He intends to so conduct himself that all who have been interested in him and assisted him will realize that they have done one good and worthy deed. Please accept my thanks, and the gratitude of L.'s father and mother, for your offices, and the kindly interest you have taken in the young man.

Another writing from another State, says : —

I have been much engaged that I could not find time to write before. Have been opening a set of books, and fixing up the office business. The Superintendent is a kind-hearted Christian



gentleman, and treats me with confidence. He has never referred to the past in any way or form; so you see my lines are cast in pleasant places. I take this opportunity of thanking you for your kindness, with best wishes for your health, etc.

Another says:—

Your letter was received. Many thanks for your promptness. I am working on a farm, and getting along quite comfortably. No cause to complain. It may be some time before I visit Boston again; but when I do, I will be sure to pay you a visit. With many thanks for your kindness, and good wishes for your future welfare, I remain your humble servant.

Another, writing from New York, says:—

DEAR FRIEND,— I think it a great privilege, as well as a duty, to write you of my welfare, considering the interest you have taken in me. Those deeds of kindness make a deep and great impression on me. I am doubtful whether I can ever repay you. I am very thankful to you; for you showed to me much kindness. I have plenty of invitations to drink; but knowing its terrible consequences, and its tendency to destroy, God helping me, I don't hesitate to say, no. I have seen Capt. I. this afternoon; he is going to help me away on a voyage, as soon as he can, as steward. Mr. Russell, may the Lord preserve you to help the prisoner when in distress; affectionately yours.

And thus I might go on with these testimonies and fill a big book, showing the great benefit to the discharged convict, and also to the Commonwealth, of such an agency. The benefit derived cannot be estimated in gold or silver, neither in the amount expended in dollars and cents.

One hundred and ten have been furnished with board while seeking employ; 136 with clothing; 198 with transportation to their homes in this and other States, or to other States to seek employment; 37 to family stores while seeking employment; 7 to meals and lodging; 70 with tools to work at their different trades.

Amount paid for board of discharged convicts while seeking employment, . . . . .	\$667 63
For clothing, . . . . .	1,003 05
For transportation of discharged convicts to their homes, or to other States to seek employ, . . . . .	487 15

For family stores, . . . . .	\$320 25
For meals and lodging, . . . . .	5 45
For tools to work at their different trades, . . . . .	575 23
Rent of office, travel of self with and for discharged convicts, postage and incidental expense office, . . . . .	279 68
Making, . . . . .	<hr/> \$3,338 44
Salary of Agent, . . . . .	1,000 00
Total, . . . . .	<hr/> \$4,338 44

This amount has been drawn from the treasury of the Commonwealth, and a detailed statement of items duly vouched has been deposited in the office of the State auditor.

Respectfully submitted.

DANIEL RUSSELL, *Agent.*

## PARDONS FROM THE STATE PRISON.

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Following are the reasons given by the Executive for granting the pardons of eighteen prisoners during the year ending Sept. 30, 1883. They are taken from the Governor's special messages to the legislature. The number of prisoners pardoned, and their names, will not correspond fully with those in the Blue Book of 1884, as those reported therein include all pardons granted during the calendar year, while the report below includes pardons granted from Oct. 1, 1882, to Sept. 30, 1883. The first four were granted by Gov. Long; the last fourteen by Gov. Butler.

### PARDONS GRANTED FROM OCT. 1, 1882, TO SEPT. 30, 1883.

No. 1. FREDERICK S. BLODGETT. Blodgett was convicted of rape in 1868, and sentenced to the State Prison for life. He was pardoned Oct. 30, 1874, on the recommendation of the then district attorney, there being some doubt as to the crime committed. The pardon contained the usual condition, that if convicted thereafter of any crime punishable by imprisonment, he should serve the remainder of his sentence. In the spring of 1882 he was convicted of taking and driving away a horse and carriage, and sentenced to the House of Correction in Worcester for two months. This, though a light offence, was a breach of the condition of his pardon, and July 22, 1882, he was recommitted, after the expiration of the last named two months' sentence, to the State Prison, in pursuance of his original sentence. If entitled to the pardon granted him by the Governor and Council in 1874, upon the grounds then given, there is no



justice in punishing him a second time for an offence already expiated. If deserving of punishment for breaking the condition upon which he was pardoned in 1874, the three months already served is perhaps a sufficient penalty. In view of this, and of the recommendation of the officials, the parties owning the property, and other leading citizens, a pardon was issued, Nov. 4, 1882.

No. 2. WILLIAM EDWARDS. Sentenced May 22, 1880, Superior Court, Hampden County, for larceny, to ten years in State Prison. Pardoned Nov. 16, 1882. Edwards has been a painful sight in the hospital, lying on his bed there for over two years. Pardoned on physician's certificate that he has Bright's disease, and is liable to die any day, and on the agreement of friends to take him. He died Dec. 1, 1882.

No. 3. JOSEPH D. KING. Sentenced May 23, 1876, Superior Court, Hampden County, for receiving stolen goods, to ten years in State Prison. Twenty-five years old. Pardoned Dec. 20, 1882. The district attorney who tried the case reported that the articles stolen, being of no great value, were stolen by a woman from the rooms of a hotel in Holyoke, and were received from her by King, who was there with her, and who had previously resided in New Haven, Conn. At the trial he was without counsel, pleaded guilty, and received, what in view of the circumstances, and in comparison with usual sentences, seems an unaccountably excessive sentence of ten years. The mayor and many of the leading citizens of New Haven certified in his behalf. The district attorney aforesaid recommended a pardon.

No. 4. LUCIUS W. POND. Sentenced Jan. 25, 1876, Superior Court, Worcester County, for forgery, to fifteen years in State Prison. Pardoned Dec. 25, 1882, as an act of clemency on Christmas Day. The pardon was requested by the almost unanimous sentiment of the city of Worcester, in which Pond resided, and by nearly the entire number of creditors. The district attorney, who tried the case, now a judge of the Superior Court which pronounced the sentence,



certified that, in his opinion, upon a careful review of the facts, justice had been answered by the punishment already suffered.

No. 5. EDWARD J. CAMPBELL. Sentenced Oct. 29, 1878, Superior Court, Middlesex County, to ten years in the State Prison, for setting fire. Pardoned Dec. 30, 1882, it appearing from testimony of his employers, a leading firm in Lowell, whose property was the subject of the offence, that Campbell committed it without malice, when intoxicated. Little damage was done. He was an industrious man, with a worthy, dependent family; and his employers, to whom he was much attached, and whom he injured without knowing that he was doing so, cordially recommended his pardon, agreeing to do all they can to surround him, if released, with good influences. The mayor and other city officials joined in the recommendation, the city marshal being himself present at the hearing.

No. 6. WILLIAM H. ERWIN. Convicted of manslaughter, Supreme Court, Berkshire County, Oct. 13, 1876. Sentenced to twelve years in State Prison. Pardoned Jan. 24, 1883, it appearing to the Governor and Council, by evidence produced before them, that Erwin acted in self-defence in committing the act for which he was sentenced.

No. 7. CHARLES S. WHITTIER. Convicted of embezzlement, Supreme Court, Essex County, Oct. 24, 1878. Sentenced to State Prison for six years. Pardoned Jan. 31, 1883, for the reason that he being in the last stages of consumption, it was thought best not to continue him longer in confinement. Died February 16, 1883.

No. 8. JAMES H. DONAHUE. Convicted of breaking and entering, Superior Court, Middlesex County, July 8, 1880. Sentenced to State Prison for five years. Pardoned Feb. 21, 1883, having lost the sight of one eye, and was likely to become totally blind, in order that he might have proper medical treatment with a view to restoring his sight.

No. 9. SYLVESTER S. FELCH. Convicted of committing an abortion, Superior Court, Suffolk County, January Term, 1882. Sentenced to the State Prison for seven years. Pardoned Feb. 21, 1883, on account of the probability of speedy dissolution because of chronic Bright's disease of the kidneys.

No. 10. DANIEL O'BRIEN. Convicted of breaking and entering, Superior Court, Suffolk County, Oct. 22, 1875. Sentenced to State Prison for ten years. Pardoned Feb. 21, 1883, because of the fact that the prisoner was in an advanced stage of consumption from which there was no possibility of his recovery, or his survival more than a very brief period of time. Died March 20, 1883.

No. 11. MORGAN O'BRIEN. Convicted of robbery, Superior Court, Suffolk County, Nov. 18, 1879. Sentenced to the State Prison for seven years. Pardoned Feb. 21, 1883, on account of the fact that the prisoner was then in an advanced stage of consumption.

No. 12. HARRIS POKESKY. Convicted of breaking and entering, Superior Court, Suffolk County, Jan. 15, 1883. Sentenced to the State Prison for three years. Pardoned Feb. 21, 1883, because of failing health, and the improbability of his surviving if continued in prison.

No. 13. WILLIAM TRACY. Convicted of robbery, Superior Court, Middlesex County, Nov. 18, 1879. Sentenced to State Prison for seven years. Pardoned March 7, 1883, on account of permanent disability resulting from a wound inflicted by an insane convict.

No. 14. DANIEL DONOVAN. Convicted of breaking and entering and larceny, Superior Court, Essex County, October Term, 1880. Sentenced to State Prison for four years. Pardoned because of incurable physical ailment.

No. 15. JAMES F. EDMANDS. Convicted of forgery, Superior Court, Suffolk County, December Term, 1879. Sentenced to State Prison for five and a half years. Pardoned

March 29, 1883, on account of his low physical condition resulting from his confinement.

No. 16. JAMES DOLAN. Convicted of breaking and entering, Superior Court, Middlesex County, March 4, 1881, and burglary, Superior Court, Bristol County, Dec. 17, 1880. Sentenced to five and three years in State Prison. Pardoned March 30, 1883, the prisoner being in an advanced stage of phthisis.

No. 17. CHARLES P. STICKNEY. Convicted of embezzlement, Superior Court, Bristol County, March 5, 1879, and sentenced to the State Prison for the term of five years. Pardoned May 7, 1883, to take effect thirty days before the expiration of his term of imprisonment, to give him in some degree the advantages of a law passed during his confinement, shortening the term of imprisonment for good conduct, by which act, if its provisions had extended to the whole period covered by his sentence, the latter would have been shortened more days than were remitted to him by the pardon.

No. 18. JOHN GILBERT. Convicted of rape, Superior Court, Berkshire County, January 26, 1878. Sentenced to State Prison for fifteen years. Pardoned May 23, 1883, because of evidence produced before the Governor and Council sufficient to raise grave doubts as to whether the crime of rape had been committed.



# INDEX.

	PAGE.
COMMISSIONERS' REPORT :	
Expenditures and Receipts, . . . . .	3
Labor Contracts, . . . . .	4
Overwork, . . . . .	5
Taking Prisoners outside the Prison, . . . . .	8
Officers' Houses, . . . . .	10
Coal Sheds, . . . . .	10
Disposal of Sewage, . . . . .	11
The Water Question, . . . . .	16
The Decrease of Population of the Prison, . . . . .	18
Estimates, . . . . .	20
WARDEN'S REPORT, . . . . .	21
PHYSICIAN'S REPORT, . . . . .	46
CHAPLAIN'S REPORT, . . . . .	48
REPORT OF AGENT OF DISCHARGED CONVICTS, . . . . .	52
PARDONS, . . . . .	59



# SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS

ON THE

# REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN,

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND  
OTHER OFFICERS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1883.

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BOSTON :

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,  
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1884.



## COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

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The official organization of the prison on the 30th of September, 1883, was as follows :—

*Superintendent*, — Miss Clara Barton.

*Physician*, — Miss Lucy M. Hall, M.D.

*Chaplain*, — Miss Susan P. Harrold.

Early in January, 1883, Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, who had been Superintendent of the prison since September 1, 1880, resigned her office, having been disabled by an injury to her knee. The vacancy continued until the 1st of May, when Miss Clara Barton entered upon her duties as Superintendent. During this interval the prison was under the management of Miss Agnes S. Goulding, the Deputy Superintendent. It is due to Miss Goulding to say that her administration of the affairs of the institution was thoroughly satisfactory to the Board. Her long experience in dealing with prisoners and her hearty interest in their welfare, made her faithful and conscientious service very effective, so that the prison was turned over to her successor in excellent condition.

The following resolution was adopted by the Board shortly after Dr. Mosher's resignation :—

*Whereas*, Dr. Eliza M. Mosher has been compelled by physical disability to retire from the office of Superintendent of the Reformatory Prison for Women ; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Commissioners of Prisons offer her the assurance of their hearty appreciation of her services. Realizing the difficulties of the position she has occupied, we have recognized the great progress made in the discipline of the institution during

her administration. The high position which the prison now holds, we believe to be due largely to the wisdom and fidelity with which she has performed her duties; to her comprehension of the needs of those under her care, and to her conscientious devotion to their welfare.

The financial condition of the prison is not as good as it was during the previous year. The expenses have increased somewhat, and the receipts are a little smaller. The increased expense is due partly to the fact that the cost of the reservoir constructed in the summer and fall of 1882 was paid mainly in the financial year covered by this report. There has also been some increase in the cost, on account of the increased number of prisoners. As the prison had no superintendent for three months, and no treasurer and steward for the last two months, the salary list is smaller than is usual. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures for the past two years, ending Sept. 30, 1882, and Sept. 30, 1883, respectively :

Expenditures, 1881-2, . . . . .	\$58,429 64	
"    1882-3, . . . . .	64,501 14	
Increase, . . . . .		\$6,071 50
Receipts from labor, 1881-2, . . . . .	\$9,403 87	
"    "    1882-3, . . . . .	9,068 57	
Decrease, . . . . .		335 30
Receipts from sundry sources, 1881-2, . . . . .	\$1,507 11	
"    "    "    1882-3, . . . . .	766 41	
Decrease, . . . . .		740 70
<hr/>		
Total increase in net cost, . . . . .		\$7,147 50

#### SUMMARY.

Net expense, 1881-2, . . . . .	\$47,518 66
"    "    1882-3, . . . . .	54,666 16
<hr/>	
Increase, . . . . .	\$7,147 50

#### THE OFFICE OF TREASURER AND STEWARD.

The Board have long been of the opinion that the office of Treasurer and Steward was an unnecessary one, and so represented to several legislative committees on prisons, but without securing any action until the present year. The



legislature of 1883 abolished the office by the following Act, which took effect July 28, 1883 : —

[CHAP. 267, ACTS OF 1883.]

AN ACT abolishing the office of Treasurer and Steward of the Reformatory Prison for Women.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows :*

SECT. 1. The superintendent of the reformatory prison for women shall in addition to his duties as now prescribed by law, receive and disburse all moneys paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth for the support of said prison ; shall purchase all supplies and other articles needed for carrying on and managing the prison ; shall have charge and custody of all property connected with or belonging to the same ; and shall cause to be kept in suitable books, regular and complete accounts of all the property, expenses, income and business of the prison. He shall give bond to the Commonwealth for the faithful discharge of his duties in the sum of ten thousand dollars with sureties to be approved by the governor and council, and no other bond shall be required of him.

SECT. 2. Said superintendent may employ at such salary as the governor and council shall approve, but not exceeding one thousand dollars per year, a steward, who shall, as the agent of the superintendent, purchase for the prison such articles as he shall direct, and perform such other duties as the superintendent shall require. The appointment of said steward shall be subject to the approval of the governor and council, but he may be removed by the superintendent, at any time, without their consent.

SECT. 3. When the superintendent is absent from the prison, or unable to perform the duties of his office, the deputy-superintendent shall have the powers, perform the duties, and be subject to the obligations and liabilities of the superintendent.

SECT. 4. If the office of superintendent becomes vacant, the commissioners of prisons may require the deputy-superintendent to assume the duties of superintendent, and to give a bond to the Commonwealth, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by them, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties incumbent on her as deputy-superintendent until a superintendent is appointed, and that she will faithfully account for all money which shall come into her hands in such case ; and from the time said bond is approved, the deputy-superintendent shall, so long as she performs the duties of superintendent, receive the salary of that officer, in lieu of her salary as deputy-superintendent. If the deputy-superintendent does not give such bond

when required, the commissioners of prisons may remove her from office, and appoint a superintendent *pro tempore*, who shall give such bond, and shall have the power and authority, perform the duties, and receive the salary of the superintendent, until a superintendent is duly appointed and enters upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

SECT. 5. The office of treasurer and steward of the reformatory prison for women is abolished; and all the provisions of sections fifty-four to fifty-eight inclusive of chapter two hundred and twenty-one of the Public Statutes applicable to the said treasurer and steward shall hereafter apply to the superintendent. Section sixty of said chapter is amended by striking out in the eighth, ninth and tenth lines thereof the words "in the case of the reformatory prison shall be certified by the treasurer and steward and approved by the superintendent," and inserting in the place thereof the words "the superintendent as the case may be."

SECT. 6. So much of chapter two hundred and twenty-one of the Public Statutes as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed. [*Approved June 29, 1883.*]

The results thus far have fully justified the abolition of the office. The salary (\$1,500) and the cost of the support of the Treasurer and his family, fully \$1,000 a year more, to say nothing of incidental expenses, have been saved, and the service has received no detriment. The Superintendent is now absolute in her control and administration of affairs, and the change has been greatly to the advantage of the State in every way.

#### THE PRISON SCHOOL.

In naming the officers of the prison (§ 44, chap. 221 of the Public Statutes) a "school-mistress" is included. The office had for a long time been satisfactorily filled by Miss Lucina E. Dodge, who had the charge of the school. Into this school most of the prisoners had been required to come, each day, for instruction. It seemed unnecessary to take from their work-rooms, for such a purpose, those who could already read and write. After consultation with the Superintendent, it was decided to reorganize the school, and to provide only for teaching those who could not read and write. The numbers being thus greatly diminished, the time devoted to the school was reduced to one hour a day, and

the duties of teacher were devolved upon the Chaplain. The system has also been considerably changed. The school is doing an excellent service for the illiterate prisoners. The reorganization saves the salary of the teacher, \$500, and the cost of her support. We recommend such a change in the statute that it shall correspond to the present system, being fully satisfied that the duties of Chaplain and those of teacher can be performed by the same person.

#### PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

An appropriation of \$10,000 was made by chap. 39 of the Resolves of 1883, to provide for the better protection of the Reformatory Prison against fire, as follows: five thousand dollars for tinning the ventilating shafts and flues, making doorways and providing metal-covered doors for the same; two thousand five hundred dollars for pipes and sprinklers in the attics; two thousand dollars for water pipes and hydrants; five hundred dollars for water tank and connecting pipes.

The appropriation of \$5,000 for tinning was based upon bids made to the legislative committee on Prisons. The lowest of these was \$4,200. The price seemed too large, and the work was accordingly entrusted by the Board to Mr. B. M. Hardy, the engineer of the prison, and under his management and direction it was accomplished for \$1,587.86, a saving of \$3,412.14. The system of hydrants, etc., outside the buildings, exceeded the estimates by \$471.16, costing \$2,471.18. This was due partly to the advance in the cost of iron after the estimate was made, and partly to the fact that a larger pipe was used, and the system was made more extensive than was at first intended. The sprinklers were put in under Mr. Hardy's care, at a cost of \$1,697.86, which was \$802.14 less than the appropriation. The tank and connections are not completed, but the cost will not exceed the appropriation. The saving upon the tinning, the sprinklers and the hydrants was \$3,743.12. Mr. Hardy received no compensation for superintending this work. There is need of some additional hose. We recommend that a portion of the balance remaining from this year's special appropriation be appropriated for this purpose.



## THE COMMITMENTS.

There has been a slight increase in the number of commitments, as compared with those of the previous year. The number of commitments on sentences from the courts has been 224. In the preceding year it was 213. In addition to the commitments from the courts, seventeen have been transferred to the prison from other institutions, two have been returned from lunatic hospitals, and four by revocation of permits, so that the entire number of commitments has been 247. The average number in custody for the year has been 253+, an increase of 25 over the average for the previous year. The average number in the custody of the officers of the prison, but absent from it on indentures to domestic service, has been 8+, leaving the average number in the prison for the year 245, an increase of 23 upon the average for the previous year.

This increase in the average number in custody is due partly to the increase in the number of long sentences in 1882 above those of 1881. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1881, there were only 43 commitments upon sentences exceeding one year. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1882, there were 58 commitments upon such sentences. As the long sentences imposed in 1882 extended through the past year, they materially increased the population of the prison. The number of sentences exceeding one year, of prisoners received the past year, was 64, an increase of six upon the previous year.

The summary of commitments and discharges for the year ending Sept. 30, 1883, is as follows:—

Remaining Oct. 1, 1882, . . . . .	244	
Received on sentence, . . . . .	224	
Transferred from other institutions, . . . . .	17	
Returned from lunatic hospital, . . . . .	2	
“ on revoked tickets-of-leave, . . . . .	4	
	<hr/>	491
Discharged by expiration of sentence, . . . . .	147	
“ “ removal to lunatic hospital, . . . . .	6	
“ “ pardon of Governor, . . . . .	2	
“ “ ticket-of-leave, . . . . .	74	
Removal to House of Correction, Boston, . . . . .	1	230
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining Sept. 30, 1883, . . . . .		261



## THE TRANSFERRED PRISONERS.

The following table shows the offences of prisoners removed to the prison during the year, and the institutions whence they were removed.

TABLE No. 1.

*Showing Number of Prisoners Removed to Reformatory Prison for Women during Year ending Sept. 30, 1883, with their Offences, and Institutions whence they were Removed.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Larceny.	Lowdness.	Stubbornness.	Vagrancy.	Common night-walker.	Drunkenness.	Fornication.	Manslaughter.	Total.
House of Correction, Cambridge, .	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7
“ “ “ Worcester, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
State Workhouse, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
State Industrial School, . . . . .	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total, . . . . .	6	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	17

These removals were made under the provisions of § 5 of chapter 219, Public Statutes, and § 47, chap. 89, Public Statutes. The removals from the State Workhouse were made on account of the fire which destroyed the buildings of that institution. The prisoners removed from the State Industrial School, at Lancaster, were girls who had been released from that school on probation, and failing to do well had been returned to it by its trustees, on whose request they were removed to the prison. Most of them were older, when received at the prison, than some who had been committed on sentences directly from the courts. Some of those removed from houses of correction were in need of hospital treatment, and were removed on that account. In other cases we found young women with long sentences in county prisons, who seemed to be proper persons for the Reformatory Prison, and transferred them that they might have its advantages.

We transferred to the House of Correction, at Boston, one prisoner, who, after being returned from a lunatic hospital, proved to be unfitted for the prison. Soon after her removal to the house of correction she was again removed to a lunatic hospital.

## OFFENCES OF PRISONERS.

The following table shows the offences of prisoners committed direct from the courts during the year. In all the tables, unless otherwise specified, the transferred prisoners, and those returned from lunatic hospitals, and on revoked tickets-of-leave, have been omitted in the tabulations, as they have been reckoned before, or elsewhere.

TABLE NO. 2.

*Showing Offences of Prisoners committed from Courts during Year Ending Sept. 30, 1883.*

<i>Offences against Person or Property.</i>		<i>Offences against Public Order, etc.</i>	
Abandoning child, . . . . .	2	Common drunkard, . . . . .	29
Abortion, . . . . .	1	Disorderly house, keeping, . . . . .	1
Arson, . . . . .	2	Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	1
Assault, . . . . .	1	Drunkenness, . . . . .	95
Larceny, . . . . .	17	House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	1
Maiming, . . . . .	1	Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	11
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	1	Stubbornness, . . . . .	1
Total, . . . . .	25	Vagrancy, . . . . .	10
		Total, . . . . .	149
<i>Offences against Chastity.</i>		<i>Summary.</i>	
Adultery, . . . . .	10	Offences against person or property, . . . . .	25
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	35	Offences against chastity, . . . . .	50
Lewdness, . . . . .	3	Offences against public order, etc., . . . . .	149
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	2	Total, . . . . .	224
Total, . . . . .	50		

There is an increase of 19 in the commitments for drunkenness; of 7 in those of common nightwalkers; of 6 in those for adultery; a decrease of 10 in those for larceny,

and of 10 in those for lewdness. The commitments for 1881, 1882 and 1883, for the different classes of offences were as follows:—

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Offences against person or property, . . .	22	33	25
Offences against chastity, . . . . .	40	51	50
Offences against public order, etc., . . .	120	129	149
Total, . . . . .	182	213	224

The increase in the number of commitments for drunkenness has been quite large. It is due partly to the increase in criminal drunkenness, and partly to the fact that the courts are coming to see the value of long sentences for this offence more clearly than formerly. The number of commitments as common drunkards and for the “third offence” of drunkenness during the past three years has been as follows:—

	Drunkenness.	Common Drunkards.	Total.
1881, . . . . .	45	36	81
1882, . . . . .	76	25	101
1883, . . . . .	95	29	124

#### SOME SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF PRISONERS.

Table No. 3 shows the number of temperate and intemperate, the number of married and unmarried, and the number of illiterate committed during the past year.

TABLE NO. 3.

*Showing Certain Social Conditions, etc., of Prisoners Committed during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.*

OFFICERS.	Whole number.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Married.	Single.	Read or Write.	Cannot Read or Write.
<i>Offences against Person or Property.</i>							
Abandoning child, . . . . .	2	2	-	-	2	2	-
Abortion, . . . . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Arson, . . . . .	2	2	-	2	-	2	-
Assault, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	1	1	-
Larceny, . . . . .	17	8	9	8	9	17	-
Maiming, . . . . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
Total, . . . . .	25	15	10	12	13	25	-
<i>Offences against Chastity.</i>							
Adultery, . . . . .	10	7	3	10	-	9	1
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	35	14	21	11	24	32	3
Lewdness, . . . . .	3	3	-	1	2	3	-
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	2	1	1	1	1	2	-
Total, . . . . .	50	25	25	23	27	46	4
<i>Offences against Public Order, etc.</i>							
Common drunkard, . . . . .	29	-	29	26	3	14	15
Disorderly house, keeping, . . . . .	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Drunkenness, . . . . .	95	-	95	75	20	67	28
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	11	1	10	8	3	10	1
Stubbornness, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
Vagrancy, . . . . .	10	4	6	-	10	8	2
Total, . . . . .	149	7	142	112	37	103	46
<i>Summary.</i>							
Offences against person or property, . . . . .	25	15	10	12	13	25	-
Offences against chastity, . . . . .	50	25	25	23	27	46	4
Offences against public order, etc., . . . . .	149	7	142	112	37	103	46
Total, . . . . .	224	47	177	147	77	174	50

Of the persons committed last year, 60+ per cent. had been married. This year 65 per cent. of the persons committed had been married. The increased proportion of married persons is principally among those committed for drunkenness, as is usual. The increase in the number of commit-



ments for adultery also increases the proportion of married prisoners. Of those committed for larceny, about one-half were married, and of the common nightwalkers about one-third were married.

Of the 50 illiterates, 48 were intemperate. Only 13 of the illiterates were born in this country, and only 3 of these had American parents. Thirty-seven of the illiterates were born in foreign countries, and 10 of the remaining 13 had foreign parents. Only one of the illiterates was born in Massachusetts. She was a common drunkard and had parents of foreign birth.

Only four (excluding those transferred) had been inmates of the State Industrial School. One of these was sentenced for adultery, one for lewdness, one for drunkenness, and one for being idle and disorderly. One of them had been there three times previously for drunkenness; one had been there twice previously (once for drunkenness and once as a common nightwalker) and one had been there once before, as a common nightwalker.

There has been an increase in the percentage of illiterates, in comparison with those committed last year. Twenty-two per cent. of those received this year could neither read nor write. In 1882 the percentage was 19+; in 1881, 23+; in 1880, 25+. It will be noticed that of the 50 illiterates, 43 were committed for drunkenness or as common drunkards. Of the 28 common nightwalkers committed in 1882, 8 were illiterate; while of the 35 committed this year only 3 were illiterate.

The proportion of intemperate prisoners (excluding those committed for drunkenness or as common drunkards) is about the same as last year. Last year there were 44 temperate in 213 commitments; this year there have been 47 in 224. There is an increase in the temperate among those committed for offences against person, property, and chastity. The proportion of intemperate night-walkers is smaller than last year.

Of the 177 intemperate, 24 were not more than 21 years of age. One of these was but 16 years old; 4 were 17; 3 were 18; 7 were 19; 4 were 20; and 5 were 21. Only 3 of these 24 were of American birth and parentage.

The following table shows the offences of intemperate prisoners committed during the past year who were not more than 21 years old.

TABLE NO. 4.

*Showing Ages and Offences of Intemperate Prisoners not more than 21 Years old.*

OFFENCES.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	Total.
Assault, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Common nightwalker, . . .	-	-	1	3	3	1	8
Drunkenness, . . . . .	-	3	1	1	-	2	7
Larceny, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Idle and disorderly, . . .	-	1	1	-	1	2	5
Vagrancy, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals, . . . . .	1	4	3	7	4	5	24

The average age is somewhat above that of last year. This is caused mainly by the commitment of a much larger number of elderly drunkards. There were 32 drunkards and common drunkards more than 40 years of age committed during the past year, and only 11 in the previous year. There were also fewer (actually and relatively) below 21 years of age than there were in the preceding year. Sixteen per cent. of the entire number were less than 21 years old, and 60+ per cent. were less than 31. Most of those committed for offences against chastity were less than 30 years old, and the same is true of those committed for larceny. The ages of prisoners committed during the past year, as given by them, are shown in the following table.

TABLE No. 5.

*Showing Ages of Prisoners Committed in Year ending Sept.  
30, 1883.*

OFFENCES.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	31 to 35.	36 to 40.	41 to 45.	46 to 50.	51 to 55.	56 to 60.	61 to 65.	Total.
<i>Offences against Person or Property.</i>															
Abandoning child, . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Abortion, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Arson, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Assault, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny, . . . . .	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	17
Maiming, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Receiving stolen goods, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . . .	1	1	2	4	2	5	1	1	2	-	3	2	-	1	25
<i>Offences against Chastity.</i>															
Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	10
Common nightwalker, . .	2	-	4	3	5	12	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	35
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Lewd cohabitation, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total, . . . . .	2	-	4	4	5	17	11	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	50
<i>Offences against Public Order, etc.</i>															
Common drunkard, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	3	6	5	5	1	1	-	29
Disorderly house, keeping, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Disturbing the peace, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	-	3	1	1	-	11	34	9	16	7	10	3	-	-	95
House of ill-fame, keeping, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Idle and disorderly, . . .	-	1	1	1	1	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	11
Stubbornness, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vagrancy, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Total, . . . . .	1	5	2	3	1	22	44	14	28	13	15	4	1	1	149
<i>Summary.</i>															
Offences against public order, .	1	1	2	4	2	5	1	1	2	-	3	2	-	1	25
Offences against chastity, . .	2	-	4	4	5	17	11	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	50
Offences against public order, etc., . . . . .	1	5	2	3	1	22	44	14	23	13	15	4	1	1	149
Total, . . . . .	4	6	8	11	8	44	56	17	28	13	20	6	1	2	224

## NATIVITY OF PRISONERS.

The three following tables show the nativity of prisoners committed during the past year. Table No. 6 shows the birthplaces of the prisoners themselves. Table No. 7 shows the birthplaces of parents of prisoners, and Table No. 8 the birthplaces of prisoners and parents.

TABLE NO. 6.

*Showing Birthplaces of Prisoners.*

OFFENCES.	United States.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.	British Provinces.	Germany.	Total.
<i>Offences against Person or Property.</i>							
Abandoning child, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Abortion, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Arson, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Assault, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny, . . . . .	11	3	2	-	1	-	17
Maiming, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . . .	17	4	2	-	2	-	25
<i>Offences against Chastity.</i>							
Adultery, . . . . .	8	1	-	-	1	-	10
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	25	-	3	-	6	1	35
Lewdness, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total, . . . . .	38	1	3	-	7	1	50
<i>Offences against Public Order, etc.</i>							
Common drunkard, . . . . .	6	18	2	2	1	-	29
Disorderly house, keeping, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	42	32	15	1	5	-	95
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	9	-	2	-	-	-	11
Stubbornness, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vagrancy, . . . . .	7	2	-	-	1	-	10
Total, . . . . .	67	52	19	3	8	-	149
<i>Summary.</i>							
Offences against person or property, . . . . .	17	4	2	-	2	-	25
Offences against chastity, . . . . .	38	1	3	-	7	1	50
Offences against public order, etc., . . . . .	67	52	19	3	8	-	149
Total, . . . . .	122	57	24	3	17	1	224



TABLE No. 7.  
Showing Birthplaces of Parents of Prisoners.

OFFENCES.	United States.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.	United States and Europe.	Germany.	England and British Provinces.	British Provinces.	England and Ireland.	United States and British Provinces.	England and Scotland.	Germany and England.	Ireland and Scotland.	Ireland and British Provinces.	Sweden and Ireland.	Scotland and Ireland.	Unknown.	Total.
<i>Offences against Person or Property.</i>																		
Abandoning child, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Abortion, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Arson, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Assault, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny, . . . . .	4	7	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Maiming, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . . .	8	8	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	25
<i>Offences against Chastity.</i>																		
Adultery, . . . . .	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	10	11	1	-	3	1	1	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Lewdness, . . . . .	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total, . . . . .	16	14	1	-	4	1	1	9	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	50

TABLE NO. 7—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	United States.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.	United States and Europe.	Germany.	England and British Provinces.	British Provinces.	England and Ireland.	United States and British Provinces.	England and Scotland.	Germany and England.	Ireland and Scotland.	England and British Provinces.	Sweden and Ireland.	Scotland and Ireland.	Unknown.	Total.
<i>Offences against Public Order, etc.</i>																		
Common drunkard, . . . . .	2	25	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Disorderly house, keeping, . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	10	65	10	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	95
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	11
Stubbornness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vagrancy, . . . . .	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Total, . . . . .	18	100	12	6	1	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	149
<i>Summary.</i>																		
Offences against person or property, . . . . .	8	8	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	25
Offences against chastity, . . . .	16	14	1	-	4	1	1	9	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	50
Offences against public order, etc., . . . . .	18	100	12	6	1	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	149
Total, . . . . .	42	122	13	6	7	1	1	13	7	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	224

TABLE NO. 8.

*Showing Birthplaces of Prisoners and their Parents.*

OFFENCES.	American Birth and Parentage.	Foreign Birth and Parentage.	American Birth and Foreign Parentage.	American Birth and Mixed Parentage.	American Birth and Unknown Parentage.	Total.
<i>Offences against Person or Property.</i>						
Abandoning child, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	2
Abortion, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1
Arson, . . . . .	—	2	—	—	—	2
Assault, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1
Larceny, . . . . .	4	6	6	1	—	17
Maiming, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total, . . . . .	8	8	6	2	1	25
<i>Offences against Chastity.</i>						
Adultery, . . . . .	4	2	4	—	—	10
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	10	10	11	4	—	35
Lewdness, . . . . .	2	—	1	—	—	3
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	—	—	1	1	—	2
Total, . . . . .	16	12	17	5	—	50
<i>Offences against Public Order, etc.</i>						
Common drunkard, . . . . .	2	23	4	—	—	29
Disorderly house, keeping, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	10	53	31	1	—	95
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	4	2	4	—	1	11
Stubbornness, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	1
Vagrancy, . . . . .	—	3	6	1	—	10
Total, . . . . .	18	82	46	2	1	149
<i>Summary.</i>						
Offences against person or property, . . . . .	8	8	6	2	1	25
Offences against chastity, . . . . .	16	12	17	5	—	50
Offences against public order, etc., . . . . .	18	82	46	2	1	149
Total, . . . . .	42	102	69	9	2	224

One hundred and twenty-two of the prisoners were, as will be seen from Table No. 6, born in this country. This proportion is a little larger than in the preceding year: 17 of the 25 offenders against person and property, and 38 of the 50 offenders against chastity, were American born; while of the 149 offenders against public order, etc., only 67 were born in this country. Of these 122 American born, only 67 were born in Massachusetts. In other words, 102 of the 224 prisoners received during the past year were born in foreign countries, and 55 of the 122 American born had their birth outside the limits of Massachusetts. Of the 67 born in Massachusetts, only 11 had American parents. Their offences were as follows:—

Abandoning child,	1
Larceny,	1
Adultery,	3
Common nightwalker,	3
Lewdness,	1
House of ill-fame, keeping,	1
Idle and disorderly,	1
Total,	11

It will be seen by an examination of Table No. 8, that only 42 of the 224 committed during the past year were born in this country of American parents. This is a larger proportion than in the preceding year, and about the same as in 1881. About one-third of the offenders against person or property, and about one-third of the offenders against chastity, were born in this country of American parents. Of the offenders against public order, etc., only 18 of the 149 were born in the United States of American parents.

Of the foreign parents, Ireland furnished 122; England, 13; Scotland, 6; Germany, 1; the British Provinces, 13. In seven cases one parent was born in the United States and the other in Europe; in seven cases one parent was born in England and the other in Ireland; in two cases one parent was born in England and the other in Scotland; in one case one was born in Scotland and one in Ireland; in two the parents were born, one in the United States and the other in the British Provinces, and in two others in Ireland



and the British Provinces. England and the British Provinces, England and Germany, Ireland and Scotland, Ireland and Sweden, each furnished the parents of one prisoner, while in two cases the birthplaces of parents were unknown, but presumably foreign.

The following table shows the offences of the American-born prisoners, committed during the past year, and the number born in Massachusetts:—

TABLE NO. 9.  
*Showing Offences of American-Born Prisoners.*

	Born in United States.	Born in Massachusetts.
<i>Offences against Person or Property.</i>		
Abandoning child, . . . . .	2	1
Abortion, . . . . .	1	—
Assault, . . . . .	1	1
Larceny, . . . . .	11	3
Maiming, . . . . .	1	—
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	1	—
Total, . . . . .	17	5
<i>Offences against Chastity.</i>		
Adultery, . . . . .	8	5
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	25	17
Lewdness, . . . . .	3	2
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	2	1
Total, . . . . .	38	25
<i>Offences against Public Order, etc.</i>		
Common drunkard, . . . . .	6	4
Disorderly house, . . . . .	1	—
Drunkenness, . . . . .	42	20
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	1	1
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	9	5
Stubbornness, . . . . .	1	1
Vagrancy, . . . . .	7	6
Total, . . . . .	67	37
<i>Summary.</i>		
Offences against person or property, . . . . .	17	5
Offences against chastity, . . . . .	38	25
Offences against public order, etc., . . . . .	67	37
Total, . . . . .	122	67

## RE-COMMITMENTS.

Of the persons committed during the past year, 61 had previously been inmates of the prison. The offences for which they were committed and number of previous commitments, were as follows:—

TABLE No. 10.

*Showing Offences of those Re-committed, and Number of Previous Commitments.*

OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS.				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	Total.
Drunkenness, . . . . .	19	8	4	1	32
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	6	2	—	—	8
Common drunkard, . . . . .	2	2	—	—	4
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	5	—	1	—	6
Larceny, . . . . .	1	3	—	—	4
Vagrancy, . . . . .	2	2	—	—	4
Adultery, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	2
Lewdness, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Total, . . . . .	37	18	5	1	61

In the preceding year the number of re-commitments was 59. For almost any study of these cases, those committed as common drunkards, as idle and disorderly, for vagrancy and for drunkenness, may be considered as belonging to the same class. In most cases the difference is in the form of the complaint, and not in the offence. The offenders against chastity constitute another class, including those committed for adultery, lewdness and nightwalking, etc. Those committed for larceny and other offences against property, constitute still another class.

Making this classification, we find that 46 of the 61 re-committed belong to the first class. The six idle and disorderly and the four vagrants were all intemperate. Of the 28 of this class who came for a second time, 24 came for a similar offence as that for which they were previously

sentenced; three came previously as nightwalkers and one for larceny.

Of the six nightwalkers who came for a second time, three came previously for a similar offence, two for larceny and one for drunkenness.

The one who came a second time for larceny, came previously for drunkenness.

Of the twelve who came for a third time as drunkards, common drunkards and vagrants, ten served one or both of their previous sentences for similar offences. The other served two previous sentences for nightwalking.

The three who came for a third time on sentences for offences against chastity served one or both of their previous sentences for similar offences.

Of the three third-comers sentenced for larceny, one had served two previous sentences for larceny, and the other two had each served two sentences for nightwalking.

The four who came for the fourth time for drunkenness had served all of their previous sentences for similar offences. The idle and disorderly fourth-comer had served three previous sentences for nightwalking. The one who came for a fifth time, had served two sentences for drunkenness and two for nightwalking. She has for several years been partially insane.

These facts illustrate what we have so often suggested, that there is a tendency among criminals to continue in certain lines of crime. The drunkards continue as drunkards, the unchaste in their own class of vice, and the thieves in theirs. Of the entire 61 re-committed, only five were temperate. Quite a number of those re-committed were mentally unsound, to a greater or less extent. Four of the 61 began their vicious careers very early in life, and had been in the Industrial School when children.

Of the 61 who were re-committed, only seven were born in this country of American parents. One of these was black and another was partially insane.

Thirteen of the 61 entered the prison first when they were less than 21 years old. Seven of them were then intemperate. Only four of the thirteen were born in this country of American parents.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF LONG SENTENCES.

We have taken space to give the various facts of interest relative to the persons re-committed, in order that we may be able again to urge the value and importance of long sentences. Quite a proportion of those who were re-committed had only short sentences at first. In many instances they had repeatedly served brief terms in other institutions before they were sent to this prison. *Only 17 of the 61 re-committed during the past year came upon sentences of more than one year.*

The system of the prison is applied at a great disadvantage when the sentences are short. Attention is first given to the physical condition of the prisoners, who, in a large proportion of the cases, are far from well. Relative to this part of the work, we cannot do better than to quote from the report of Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, formerly physician and afterwards superintendent of the prison, who, in her report as physician, in the second annual report of the prison said:—

“We have watched with interest the conditions of health manifested by the large number of women admitted to the hospital suffering from alcoholism—a condition of the system induced by the constant and excessive use of alcoholic liquors and the lack of proper food.

“The fundamental treatment in these cases seems to be a light but highly nutritious diet (having milk as a basis), and rest in bed. The system for a time recuperates rapidly, and such patients are usually able to leave the hospital after a few days. But later the digestive organs lack the stimulus upon which they have been wont to depend; and a condition of atonic dyspepsia supervenes, which can only be entirely relieved by months, and in some cases, years of regular habits, and nutritious, unstimulating food.

“So long as the digestive organs remain in a disordered state, so long will the victims of intemperance surely find the appetite for drink too strong to overcome: hence the absolute necessity for a prolonged term of sentence and a nutritious diet, if those committed for drunkenness are to be permanently benefited by imprisonment.”



## THE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

In a large proportion of the cases the prisoners have no habits of industry or of application to work. Many of them have no knowledge of any kind of labor which requires any skill. The workrooms furnish an opportunity to teach the various avocations pursued in them, and to establish industrious habits. This cannot be done in a short time, and the success or failure of the attempt to benefit the prisoner in this direction is often determined by the length of the sentence. It not infrequently happens that one goes from the prison with less improvement than might be obtained if her sentence had been longer.

## THE DISCIPLINE.

The advantage of the discipline of the prison is often greatly diminished by the shortness of the sentences. Many of the prisoners have never been taught self-control or obedience to authority. They have never made an earnest attempt to do anything which required force of character, but have drifted in whatever direction their vicious inclinations prompted. The aim of the discipline of the prison is to arouse ambition, and inspire to better endeavors; to bring the prisoner under the control of her will instead of her inclinations. Obedience to the rules develops the will power, and enables the prisoner to form the habit of using it. It has frequently been found that a prisoner who was unruly and badly behaved during her first sentence becomes tractable and obedient during a succeeding one, and acquires the power of self-control under the natural operation of rules which make an appeal to her ambition. It is very certain that a prisoner who is discharged before she has learned to use her will power in resisting her inclinations, will return to the prison. Long sentences make it possible to use advantageously the means which have this for their end.

In some cases there is a lack of education. The prison school remedies this defect, so far as to teach reading and writing to those who have not previously acquired those fundamental branches.

The moral and religious influences of the prison are also depended upon to aid the work of reformation, and time is

needed for the accomplishment of the purposes of the system in this direction.

#### GRADING AND CLASSIFICATION.

The system of grading and classification was adopted in 1881, and is so fully described in the report of that year that we quote the description here:—

Each prisoner upon her admission to the prison is placed in a "probation-room," so-called,—a comfortable room, not a cell,—in which she remains, secluded from other prisoners, for one month. If she has previously been an inmate of the prison, she is kept in this seclusion an additional month. While in the probation-room, she has opportunity for reflection, and obtains her first impressions of the purpose of her imprisonment. She is required to work steadily during her stay in this room.

#### CLASSIFICATION.

In classifying the prisoners they are separated into four divisions, the lowest being division one and the highest division four. A prisoner who has not been an inmate of the prison before, enters division two (the next to the lowest grade), if she has a sentence not exceeding two years. If she has been an inmate previously, or has a sentence of more than two years, she enters the lowest grade, division one. The time passed in a probation-room is reckoned as a part of the time she is required to spend in her entrance grade.

#### PROMOTIONS.

The promotions are made upon the following plan:—The minimum time which a prisoner is to remain in the several divisions is fixed as follows: for prisoners having a sentence not exceeding one year, entering division one, one-fourth of the term of sentence in division one, one-fourth in division two, one-fourth in division three, and the remainder in division four. Prisoners entering division one, having a sentence of more than one year, remain one-sixth of the term in division one, one-fourth in division two, one-fourth in division three, and the remainder in division four. For prisoners entering division two, one-third of the term of sentence in division two, one-fourth in division three, and the remainder in division four.

We will suppose that M. C., a first-comer, having a sentence of one year, is admitted to division two. Upon coming from the





allowed to mingle at all with other prisoners. The most serious offences, such as destruction of State property and deliberate insubordination, are punished by confinement in a dark, solitary cell. When a prisoner is sent to "solitary" she is thereby degraded to division one. In coming from "solitary" she is required to pass a period of time in a solitary workroom, the length of time being governed by the number of previous punishments in solitary workroom. If she has not been in solitary workroom before, she remains there one week. A week is added for each previous punishment in this seclusion. The effect of this cumulative punishment has proved to be excellent. The great majority of the punishments are by confinement in a solitary workroom.

A special feature of the system of punishments is that they are increased in length when the offences are repeated; the impression thus made being that in the administration of discipline the first offences are looked upon as less heinous in proportion than repeated infractions of the same rule; a single act of disobedience being less indicative of character than are repeated violations of laws. For instance: if a prisoner is sent to a solitary workroom for the first time, in a certain division, she remains there one week, and returns to her position in the division. If she is sent to a solitary workroom a second time from the same division, she remains two weeks, and is degraded to the next lower division, from which, after earning forty marks, she returns to the old place in the division from which she was degraded.

The superintendent may, for any offence, reduce a prisoner to any lower division for such length of time as she shall fix, and a prisoner so reduced is promoted in accordance with the rules we have already stated; but the superintendent may at any time restore a prisoner to the division from which she was reduced.

#### THE NEXT STEP.

When this prisoner has gained her one hundred and sixty credit-marks she is promoted to division three, where she has some additional privileges, and begins her three months' stay in that grade, winning promotion in the same manner to division four, where she stays during the remainder of her sentence. If she has lost no marks, she will reach the fourth (or highest) division in seven months from the time of her commitment to the prison.

The special incentive for reaching this grade is the fact that she cannot expect to be released before the expiration of her court sentence until she has reached it. From it she may possibly be released, either upon a ticket-of-leave or by being bound out to



domestic service, as we have elsewhere described. The prisoner also understands that delays from misconduct in reaching this grade will be taken into account in the consideration of the question of her release. In the highest division there are privileges not accorded in the lower ones.

#### THE RESULTS.

The working of the system has been carefully studied, and we believe in its operation it has produced good results. It stimulates the ambition of the prisoner. In many cases the results in this direction are most surprising. Many who have seemed utterly destitute of ambition have, from the time when they fully comprehended the system and saw that they had their future in their own hands, entered into an earnest struggle for self-control and for a perfect record. Sometimes the evident purpose is merely to reach the highest grade on account of its benefits, while in many others the record is striven for for its own sake. In the latter cases it is encouraging and instructive to mark the satisfaction with which the prisoner views her successes, and especially to notice the increasing length of the periods of good behavior; the violation of rules becoming less frequent as the discipline develops the power of self-control.

#### PUNISHMENT OR REFORMATION.

It may be said that a sentence of two years for such vices as drunkenness and offences against chastity is disproportioned to sentences for graver offences. If the purpose of imprisonment is merely to carry out the theory that offences against society should be *punished*, possibly this criticism may have some foundation. But the purpose of this institution was a far wiser one. It aims, so far as is possible, to change the character of those who may be sent to it, and to send them back to the community with wrong purposes modified or eradicated, and with right ones established. The period of detention should be long enough to secure this, if possible. We can see no more reason for discharging a prisoner at the end of a fixed term, than for discharging an insane person from an asylum after a definite period of detention, fixed beforehand.\* For the majority of female

\* Miss Cary dissents from so much of the report as commends indefinite sentences.

prisoners, sentences of two years,—with the possibility of release on probation,—instead of being severe, are humane.

### SENTENCES OF THE PAST YEAR.

The length of sentences imposed upon prisoners, received at this prison during the past year, is shown in the following table :—

TABLE No. 11.

*Showing Length of Sentences of Prisoners Committed During Past Year.*

OFFENCES.	6 Months.	12 Months.	15 Months.	18 Months.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	10 Years.	Total.
<i>Offences against Person or Property.</i>										
Abandoning child, . . . . .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Abortion, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Arson, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Assault, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Larceny, . . . . .	—	10	—	—	5	1	—	*1	—	17
Maiming, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total, . . . . .	1	12	—	—	8	1	—	2	1	25
<i>Offences against Chastity.</i>										
Adultery, . . . . .	—	4	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	10
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	—	28	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	35
Lewdness, . . . . .	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Total, . . . . .	—	35	2	1	11	—	1	—	—	50
<i>Offences against Public Order, etc.</i>										
Common drunkard, . . . . .	—	25	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	29
Disorderly house, keeping, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	—	69	3	4	19	—	—	—	—	95
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	†1	—	—	—	1
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	—	9	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	11
Stubbornness, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vagrancy, . . . . .	—	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	10
Total, . . . . .	—	112	3	4	29	1	—	—	—	149
<i>Summary.</i>										
Offences against person or property, . . . . .	1	12	—	—	8	1	—	2	1	25
Offences against chastity, . . . . .	—	35	2	1	11	—	1	—	—	50
Offences against public order, etc., . . . . .	—	112	3	4	29	1	—	—	—	149
Total, . . . . .	1	159	5	5	48	2	1	2	1	224

\* 4 sentences.

† 3 sentences.

## THE PROBATION SYSTEM.

The seeming severity of the long sentences is greatly mitigated by the exercise, by the Board, of the power of release upon probation. This power is conferred by two statutes, §§ 23 and 24 of chap. 219, and §§ 52 and 53 of chap. 221, Public Statutes, as follows:—

## [CHAP. 219, PUBLIC STATUTES.]

SECT. 23. The commissioners may, with the consent of a woman who is serving a sentence in a jail or house of correction or in the reformatory prison for women, and with the consent of the county commissioners if the woman is in a jail or house of correction, contract to have her employed in domestic service for such term, not exceeding her term of imprisonment, and upon such conditions as shall seem to them fit, having regard to her welfare and reformation. If after such contract her conduct during the term thereof is not in their opinion good, they may order her to return to the prison from which she was taken.

SECT. 24. If a woman employed in domestic service under the preceding section leaves her place of service, or, having been ordered by the commissioners to return to prison, neglects or refuses to do so, she shall be deemed to have escaped from prison, and may be arrested and returned to the prison from which she was taken, in the same manner as if she had escaped therefrom, and shall upon conviction of such offence be punished by imprisonment in a jail or house of correction for not less than three months, nor more than one year.

## [CHAP. 221, PUBLIC STATUTES.]

SECT. 52. When it appears to the commissioners of prisons that any person imprisoned in the reformatory prison for women has reformed, they may issue to her a permit to be at liberty during the remainder of her term of sentence, upon such conditions as they deem best; and they may revoke said permit at any time previous to its expiration. But no permit shall be issued to a person sentenced for an offence against person or property without the consent of the court which imposed the sentence, or, in case the sentence was imposed by the superior court, the consent of the district-attorney of the county or district where said person was convicted.

SECT. 53. Any court or trial justice having jurisdiction of criminal offences, when notified by the said commissioners that a permit



has been revoked, shall issue a warrant for the arrest of the person holding said permit, and shall remand her to the prison from which she was released, where she shall be detained according to the terms of her original sentence; and in computing the period of her confinement, the time between her release upon said permit and her return to the prison shall not be taken to be any part of the term of the sentence. If the person for whose arrest said warrant is issued is confined in any prison, service of such warrant shall not be made until her release from said prison.

#### THE PROBATION WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

During the past year 44 prisoners have been placed in domestic service, under the statute first quoted. In such service they have their wages for themselves. Seven of the 44 had sentences of two years; 2 had sentences of eighteen months each, and the remaining 35 had sentences of one year each. Not one of the number left her place, or so misbehaved as to be returned to the prison. Two returned from their places at their own requests.

The number released during the past year on permits, under the provisions of §§ 52 and 53 of chap. 221 of the Public Statutes, has been 74. Twenty of these had sentences exceeding one year. The larger portion of those released under this statute went to their own homes, or to friends. A few were sent to places of service out of the State, and a few others to places of service in the State, in cases in which it was not convenient to indenture them under the other statute. Fifteen were thus placed in families. Those who were released to go to places in Boston and its vicinity have been visited by our agent for discharged female prisoners, who has rendered financial assistance from the appropriation for that purpose to those who needed it. So far as is possible, we are also kept informed as to the behavior of those not visited by the agent. Of the 74 released during the past year, it has been necessary to revoke the permits of only 4. Three of these have been returned to the prison; the other has not yet been found.

If those released upon permits and those placed at domestic service under contract are reckoned together, we



have released, during the past year, 118 prisoners before the expiration of their sentences. Twenty-nine of these had sentences of more than one year. This number is equal to one-half the number of those committed during the previous year upon sentences exceeding one year. Of those having long sentences, who were not released, a large proportion were old offenders, who were considered to be better off in the prison than they would have been at liberty.

We have steadily enlarged our work under these laws, having released 118 the past year, as against 78 in the preceding year. The results have been better than ever before. The terms of probation are better understood than at first, and the occasional return of a prisoner for a violation of these terms makes the restraint more effective upon others.

#### THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SYSTEM.

The advantages of this system must be apparent to any who will examine its operations. In placing 59 prisoners in families during the past year we have given them opportunities which they could have obtained in no other way. They are taken away from their former associates and surroundings, and are thus given an opportunity to establish themselves in habits of industry, and to earn something for clothing and other necessities of life before their sentences expire.

Those who are allowed to go to their homes, or elsewhere, are under restraint, and most of the advantages of detention in prison are obtained in this way. The feeling that they are trusted tends to incite many of them to strong exertions to deserve the confidence placed in them, and the certainty of being returned to prison for misbehavior constitutes an additional powerful incentive to well-doing.

The great advantage of a long sentence is the lengthening of the period of restraint. A sentence of two years, under this system, means, for those who deserve it, a period of fourteen to eighteen months of imprisonment, and from six to ten months of liberty under a surveillance which secures, almost invariably, good behavior during its continuance. For those who prove incorrigible, the long imprisonment is better, as it is also better for the community. We there-

fore urge the imposition of long sentences in the interest of the prisoners themselves, believing that the experience of our probation system has demonstrated its wisdom and value.

#### NEEDED CHANGES.

We have some slight changes to recommend in the laws. If a prisoner who has been placed at domestic service misbehaves, it is necessary to return her to the prison. In such a case she obtains the commutation of her entire sentence for good behavior. If, for instance, a prisoner having a two years' sentence should be placed at service, she could obtain all the advantages of this privilege, and, by returning voluntarily to the prison two months or more before the expiration of her sentence, she could gain the seventy-two days allowed for good behavior. It seems proper that, if a privilege of this kind is granted to a prisoner, she should be held to remain until the expiration of her *court* sentence, and that if she is returned to the Prison for misbehavior, the time during which she has been at liberty should not be considered a part of her service under the sentence.

There seems to be no special reason for requiring that the warrant for the arrest of a prisoner after her permit has been revoked should be issued by a court. As she is out of the prison upon probation, it should be provided that she shall be returned upon the order of this Board, when her permit has been revoked, and the same plan should be adopted in cases of revocation of other permits issued by the Board, and by county commissioners. It should be provided that a prisoner returned upon the revocation of her permit may be required also to forfeit a portion of her commuted time. A single case will illustrate our meaning. A prisoner who had a sentence of two years was released in this way three months and eleven days before the expiration of her court sentence. She was returned to the prison two weeks later, having broken the conditions of her probation. She had earned fifty-six days by good behavior. Deducting these from the one hundred days which she had to serve when she was returned, she obtained her full release in forty-four days after her re-commitment.

Occasionally a prisoner who has been released upon a permit wishes to return to the prison voluntarily on account of illness, or because she has no employment. Provision should be made by which she can be received without the trouble and expense of revoking her permit and arresting her.

#### OFFENCES OF PRISONERS REMAINING SEPT. 30, 1883.

The following table shows the number of persons held for several offences at the end of each of the last four prison years. It will be seen that there is a falling off in the number held for larceny, and a considerable increase in the number of offenders against chastity and in the number held for drunkenness.

TABLE No. 12.

*Showing Offences of Prisoners Remaining Sept. 30, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883.*

OFFENCES.	Sept. 30, 1880.	Sept. 30, 1881.	Sept. 30, 1882.	Sept. 30, 1883.
<i>Offences against Person or Property.</i>				
Abandoning child, . . . . .	-	-	-	2
Abortion, . . . . .	2	-	-	1
Arson, . . . . .	5	5	4	4
Assault, . . . . .	-	2	-	-
Burglary, . . . . .	1	1	1	-
Embezzlement, . . . . .	1	-	-	-
Forgery, . . . . .	-	-	-	1
Fraud, . . . . .	3	1	1	-
Larceny, . . . . .	34	29	40	27
Maiming, . . . . .	-	-	-	1
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	-	1	1
Manslaughter, . . . . .	1	1	2	2
Murder, attempt, . . . . .	1	1	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	1	-	3	1
Removing gravestones, . . . . .	1	-	-	-
Totals, . . . . .	50	40	52	40
<i>Offences against Chastity.</i>				
Adultery, . . . . .	3	1	5	9
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	50	34	29	44
Fornication, . . . . .	1	-	-	-
Lewdness, . . . . .	13	4	13	9
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	-	3	2
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	3	2
Totals, . . . . .	67	39	53	66
<i>Offences against Public Order, etc.</i>				
Common beggar, . . . . .	1	-	1	-
Common drunkard, . . . . .	35	43	26	30
Disorderly house, keeping, . . . . .	5	-	1	1
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	1	6	4	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	91	58	71	90
Escape from custody, . . . . .	-	-	1	-
House of ill fame, keeping, . . . . .	1	2	2	1
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	39	22	14	12
Liquor nuisance, keeping, . . . . .	-	-	1	-
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	1	-
Stubbornness, . . . . .	7	9	11	8
Vagrancy, . . . . .	20	10	6	12
Totals, . . . . .	200	150	139	155
<i>Summary.</i>				
Offences against person or property, . . . . .	50	40	52	40
Offences against chastity, . . . . .	67	39	53	66
Offences against public order, etc., . . . . .	200	150	139	155
	317	229	244	261



## LENGTH OF SENTENCES.

The following table shows the length of sentences of prisoners remaining in the Reformatory Prison for Women Sept. 30, 1883:—

TABLE No. 13.

*Showing Length of Sentences of Prisoners Remaining Sept. 30, 1883.*

OFFENCES.	SENTENCES.						
	Less than 1 Year.	1 Year and less than 2.	2 Years.	3 Years and less than 5.	5 Years and more.	During Minority.	Total.
<i>Offences against Person or Property.</i>							
Abandoning child, . . . . .	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Abortion, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Arson, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
Forgery, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Larceny, . . . . .	1	13	8	3	1	1	27
Maiming, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Manslaughter, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total, . . . . .	1	15	9	6	7	2	40
<i>Offences against Chastity, etc.</i>							
Adultery, . . . . .	—	5	3	1	—	—	9
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	—	32	12	—	—	—	44
Lewdness, . . . . .	—	2	5	—	—	2	9
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Polygamy, . . . . .	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Total, . . . . .	—	39	23	2	—	2	66
<i>Offences against Public Order.</i>							
Common drunkard, . . . . .	—	21	9	—	—	—	30
Disorderly house, keeping, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	—	63	27	—	—	—	90
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	—	8	4	—	—	—	12
Stubbornness, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	6	8
Vagrancy, . . . . .	—	6	6	—	—	—	12
Total, . . . . .	—	100	48	1	—	6	155
<i>Summary.</i>							
Offences against person or property, . . . . .	1	15	9	6	7	2	40
Offences against chastity, . . . . .	—	39	23	2	—	2	66
Offences against public order, etc., . . . . .	—	100	48	1	—	6	155
Total, . . . . .	1	154	80	9	7	10	261

There is an increase each year in the number held on long sentences. Those having sentences for their minority are prisoners who have been transferred from the Industrial School at Lancaster. It will be seen that 106 of the 261 have sentences of two years and more ; 80 of the 106 having sentences of two years, most of them for offences against public order and against chastity.

#### WHENCE PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED.

The following table shows the places from which prisoners were received during the past year. Those sentenced by the courts have been separated, in the table, from those transferred from other institutions :—

TABLE NO. 14.

*Showing whence Prisoners were Received.*

COURTS.	Sentenced.	Transferred.	COURTS.	Sentenced.	Transferred.
<i>Superior Courts.</i>			<i>District Courts.</i>		
Bristol, . . . . .	4	—	Berkshire, Central, . . . . .	2	—
Essex, . . . . .	3	—	“ Northern, . . . . .	2	—
Hampden, . . . . .	6	—	Bristol, First, . . . . .	5	—
Middlesex, . . . . .	4	—	“ Second, . . . . .	11	1
Suffolk, . . . . .	22	—	“ Third, . . . . .	1	—
Worcester, . . . . .	2	2	Essex, First, . . . . .	1	—
Totals, . . . . .	41	2	Middlesex, Central, . . . . .	—	1
			Worcester, Central, . . . . .	14	1
			“ 2d Eastern, . . . . .	1	—
			“ 3d Southern, . . . . .	1	—
			Totals, . . . . .	38	3
<i>Municipal Courts.</i>			<i>Trial Justices.</i>		
Boston, . . . . .	63	2	At Barnstable, . . . . .	—	1
Charlestown, . . . . .	6	—	Brookline, . . . . .	1	—
Dorchester, . . . . .	2	—	Dedham, . . . . .	2	—
East Boston, . . . . .	1	—	Hopkinton, . . . . .	1	—
Roxbury, . . . . .	12	—	Montague, . . . . .	1	1
South Boston, . . . . .	1	—	Natick, . . . . .	3	—
West Roxbury, . . . . .	1	—	Spencer, . . . . .	2	—
Totals, . . . . .	86	2	Westfield, . . . . .	2	—
			West Stockbridge, . . . . .	1	—
			Totals, . . . . .	13	2
<i>Police Courts.</i>			<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Brookline, . . . . .	1	—	Supreme Judicial Court, . . . . .	—	*1
Chicopee, . . . . .	1	—			
Fitchburg, . . . . .	1	—	<i>Summary.</i>		
Gloucester, . . . . .	1	—	Superior Courts, . . . . .	41	2
Holyoke, . . . . .	1	—	Municipal Courts, . . . . .	86	2
Lawrence, . . . . .	8	—	Police Courts, . . . . .	46	7
Lowell, . . . . .	25	7	District Courts, . . . . .	38	3
Newburyport, . . . . .	1	—	Trial Justices, . . . . .	13	2
Newton, . . . . .	1	—	Miscellaneous, . . . . .	—	1
Somerville, . . . . .	1	—			
Springfield, . . . . .	5	—	Totals, . . . . .	224	17
Totals, . . . . .	46	7			

\* Tried for murder in Supreme Court; convicted of manslaughter.

TABLE NO. 15.

*Summary of Commitments, by Courts and Counties.*

COUNTIES.	Superior.	Municipal.	Police.	District.	Trial Justices.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Barnstable, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Berkshire, . . . . .	—	—	—	4	1	—	5
Bristol, . . . . .	4	—	—	18	—	—	22
Essex, . . . . .	3	—	10	1	—	—	14
Franklin, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Hampden, . . . . .	6	—	7	—	2	—	15
Middlesex, . . . . .	4	—	34	1	4	1	44
Norfolk, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	3	—	4
Suffolk, . . . . .	22	88	—	—	—	—	110
Worcester, . . . . .	4	—	1	17	2	—	24
Total, . . . . .	43	88	53	41	15	1	241

## COMMITMENTS BY COUNTIES FOR FOUR YEARS.

The following table shows the commitments, by counties, for each of the past four years :—

TABLE NO. 16.

*Showing Commitments, by Counties, 1879-1883.*

COUNTIES.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Barnstable, . . . . .	4	1	—	1
Berkshire, . . . . .	6	4	2	5
Bristol, . . . . .	22	25	18	22
Essex, . . . . .	48	18	40	14
Franklin, . . . . .	—	1	1	2
Hampden, . . . . .	20	10	18	15
Hampshire, . . . . .	2	3	2	—
Middlesex, . . . . .	42	37	45	44
Norfolk, . . . . .	6	3	2	4
Plymouth, . . . . .	1	1	2	—
Suffolk, . . . . .	349	90	89	110
Worcester, . . . . .	19	14	20	24
Totals, . . . . .	519	207	239	241



The changes from year to year, as shown in the preceding tables, have not been very great. The number of commitments from Boston has increased considerably during the past year, and those from Essex County have decreased. This decrease is due largely to the falling off in the commitments from the Lawrence police court. This year Suffolk County furnishes 45 + per cent. of the commitments; last year 37 + per cent. It occasions surprise to see that a city like Lowell sends 25 persons to this prison, while the first Bristol district court, including Taunton, sends only five; the third Bristol, including New Bedford, sends but one; the first Essex, including Salem, sends but one; and the Lynn, Chelsea, Haverhill and Cambridge courts, and some others, send none.

#### THE "DEDHAM HOME."

The Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners, at Dedham, supplements the work of the prison in many cases. It affords a temporary home for a discharged prisoner until she can obtain employment. The number who need this aid is not as large as it was in former years, as a large number are placed in families before the expiration of their sentences, under a plan which we have already described. There are, however, a considerable number not provided for, —many of them having young children, —and the Asylum offers its assistance and shelter to all such who wish it. The board of women who are sent to the Asylum is paid for a few weeks from the State appropriation for that purpose. The amount thus paid is not nearly enough to support the institution, which is an important and deserving charity.

#### SOLITARY CELLS.

We recommend the erection of a few solitary cells outside the prison walls, but within the yard, for refractory and noisy prisoners.

## ESTIMATES.

The estimated expenditures for the ensuing year are as follows : —

For salaries and wages,	\$21,000 00
provisions,	17,000 00
fuel and lights,	10,000 00
clothing and bedding,	2,000 00
medicines,	1,000 00
furniture and household articles,	1,000 00
books and stationery,	800 00
laundry supplies,	800 00
freight and expressage,	1,000 00
fares of discharged convicts,	400 00
stable expenses, hay, grain, etc.,	800 00
incidental and contingent expenses,	4,000 00
general repairs and alterations,	3,000 00
Total,	\$62,800 00
The estimated income is	10,000 00
Leaving a deficiency of	\$52,800 00

THOMAS PARSONS,  
ELLEN C. JOHNSON,  
WILLIAM ROBERTS,  
EMMA F. CARY,  
JOHN B. MOORE,

*Commissioners of Prisons.*

W. F. SPALDING, *Secretary.*

Boston, Dec. 31, 1883.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Commissioners of Prisons:*

The sixth annual report of the Reformatory Prison for Women is hereby respectfully submitted.

Number of prisoners in custody Sept. 30, 1882,	244
Number of prisoners in custody Sept. 30, 1883,	261
Committed during the year,	247
Discharged during the year,	230
Average number in custody,	253
Average number in prison,	245

### COMMITMENTS.

From courts,	224
Transferred from other prisons,	17
Revocation of permit,	4
Returned from insane hospital,	2
Total,	247

### DISCHARGED.

By expiration of sentence,	147
By ticket-of-leave,	74
Transferred to other prisons,	1
Pardoned,	2
Sent to lunatic asylum by order of the governor,	6
Total,	230

### INFANTS.

Number of infants admitted with sentenced mothers,	6
Number of infants born here,	12
Number of infants died,	2
Number Sept. 30, 1883,	11

Through the deeply regretted illness, and consequent resignation, of my worthy predecessor, Dr. Mosher, the

institution has been under three different managements during the year, consequently any report of it must be broken in its character.

From the short period of time (five months) which my administration has covered, I do not feel qualified to make a report much beyond a mere statistical statement.

The industries during the year have been substantially the same as last. In detail they are as follows:—

Rothschild & Co., machine work, shirts, . . . . .	\$5,575 40
Ernest Porter, machine work, mittens, . . . . .	606 74
Diatite Co., hand-made brushes, . . . . .	1,303 15
Laundry work, . . . . .	1,248 67
Needle work, . . . . .	217 11
Brantingham & De Forest, netting hammocks, . . . . .	14 85
B. L. Luther, jumpers, . . . . .	83 25
Total, . . . . .	<hr/> \$9,049 17

By far the larger portion of the work is done for Rothschild & Co., clothing dealers of New York City; and while in three years they have made no advance in the prices paid, they have continually required a better and finer quality of work, until we are compelled to furnish nearly double the amount of time and labor for the same compensation. Having added forty-three (43) new Singer machines, making the present number ninety (90), the institution is now in condition to do more and better work than ever before; and it appears to me that work should be obtained from firms *within* the State at better rates than are now received.

There is no material change in the diet. It is wholesome, nutritious and sufficient.

There have been put up for the use of the women, —

350 quarts of catsup, tomato.  
220 quarts of piccalilly, tomato.

And for the use of the family, —

60 quarts catsup.  
750 quarts canned fruit.  
420 tumblers jelly.  
1 barrel sweet apple and barberry sauce.



The last legislature appropriated ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars to be applied in providing for greater security against fire. Under this appropriation, nine hydrants have been set, three lines of sprinklers have been run through the entire length of all the attics of the building, and so arranged that every inch of surface of any attic, both of roof and floor, can be flooded within three minutes after an alarm. These sprinklers also pierce all the ventilators of the building, which have been tin lined throughout their entire length, the work of which, including hydrants, sprinklers, and tinning, has been most thoroughly done, under the personal supervision of Mr. Hardy, the engineer. The expense of the above improvements was five thousand seven hundred fifty-six and  $\frac{88}{100}$  dollars (\$5,756.88), leaving four thousand two hundred forty-three and  $\frac{12}{100}$  (\$4,243.12) dollars of the appropriation to revert to the treasury. The tank provided for in the appropriation is yet to come, and will reduce this balance about \$500.00.

On the 1st of September an important change was made in the school, whereby the services of the former esteemed teacher were dispensed with, and the duties performed by the chaplain without additional salary, saving to the institution the salary of six hundred (\$600) dollars, and living of one person. The school was also reorganized, and only those retained as pupils who could not read and write, the number being about fifty (50), or one-fifth of the whole. The remaining two hundred could receive no benefit from the teaching, being already educated beyond the branches taught here; thus their time, amounting to two hundred working hours a day, and the time and labor of matrons in conducting long school lines through the building, is saved to the institution.

I am happy to be able to say, that although the number of inmates has been steadily increasing, the number of punishments has been constantly getting less. While there has been no lack of the enforcement of proper discipline, the inmates have rendered a ready and cheerful obedience, often displaying a womanliness of thought and conduct scarcely to be expected from persons of their class and condition.

The regular chapel services have been faithfully conducted

by our valued chaplain, Miss Harrold, who, in adding to these the duties of teacher, the correspondence of such as need assistance, the writing for all the women "in probation," the general advising of the younger inmates, — a help they so much need, — and a kindly oversight of many after leaving the prison, has rendered her position one of peculiar interest and usefulness to the institution and to humanity.

Roman Catholic service is held every Sabbath by Rev. Father Cullen, or his assistant, Rev. Father Allen, who also make weekly visits to the institution, with marked advantage to the inmates, to whom their fatherly ministrations are both a consolation and a safeguard.

The management of the hospital, under charge of Dr. Lucy M. Hall, is beyond commendation from me. The inmates needing the care of a physician or surgeon receive from her hands all the skill, attention and nursing given in the best hospitals of the country. For a more detailed account of this important branch of the institution, I refer you to her report.

It would seem hardly in place for me to make suggestions concerning the management of the farm to the gentlemen on the Board; still I cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that the institution is not receiving all the benefits from the soil which should be expected from the expenditure. It seems to me that the plan of raising small fruits would be worthy consideration by your Board. The points in favor of the culture of small fruits would be, — the nearness to market, the ready sale at fair prices, and the abundant labor of the inmates always at hand.

I believe that such labor would tend greatly to the physical, mental and moral benefit of the inmates, many of whom are strong young women, full of animal life and vigor, to whom the long-continued confinement of years within prison walls cannot fail of being unwholesome and injurious. This occupation would have a tendency to fit them for, and incline them to, country life, rather than to gather them into the cities from whence they so largely come.

In the legislative enactment of the last session abolishing the separate office of treasurer and steward, provision was made for the employment of a purchasing agent by the

Superintendent, at a salary not exceeding a thousand dollars (\$1,000). This provision I have found no occasion to avail myself of. The added labors of treasurer and steward, while considerable, have been by no means difficult, nor in any way inconsistent with my other duties; and I trust, with the work thoroughly systematized as it is, that, both for the sake of the prison itself and the womanhood which it honors, it will not be found necessary in the future to depart from this course.

In the interest of that portion of the community which still questions the management of a prison by women, doubting if it be possible for them to maintain government and enforce discipline, and amuses itself by styling the institution "gilt-edged," and its inmates "boarders," I beg you, if it be not out of place, to accept my testimony.

It is to be remembered that, in your State prison for men, every inmate stands convicted of high crimes or felony by the solemn judgment of the court and jury. That, on the other hand, three-fourths of the women in this prison are neither convicted of, nor sentenced for, crimes deemed worthy of trial by jury, but rather offences against the good order and customs of society, over which the laws hold jurisdiction. Drunkenness, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, lewdness, ill-temper, idleness, are not so much crimes against others as against the offender herself. Often ignorant of the dangers to which such misdemeanors expose them; often more weak than wicked; often more sinned against than sinning, girls of fifteen, worn women of sixty-five, trials to the community, or disturbers of its peace, tempted, stupid and dazed, they stray and blunder into Sherborn. Yet I find the requirements made of, and the restrictions laid upon, these women differing in no essential particular from those meted out to the hardened criminals of Concord, — more strict than South Boston, Deer Island, or the houses of correction.

The discipline and deportment of the inmates of this prison bear safe comparison with any prison I have visited. They are fully as industrious, fulfilling equally well their sentence to "hard labor," and the quality of their work knows no discount in any market.



Of such as are convicted of, and sentenced for, serious crimes, when the story is heard, and the case well looked into, in a large majority of instances the conviction forces itself upon one, that the power, the wit, the *brain* of the crime of the old Commonwealth are in Concord, — *or ought to be*; the wrecks they have made are in Sherborn.

As a *prison* merely, and that of the most thorough order, its discipline is, in my opinion, all that should be required; as a *reformatory* prison, I question if its restrictions might not advantageously be something less. And in behalf of these women, yielding wonderful obedience to the rules which hold over them; doing, in the main, the best that is in them to do, — crushed, powerless, helpless, voiceless, — I would respectfully submit that I believe the discipline of this institution to be all that is, or should be, required of it; and that it fully and grandly settles the question, if women can manage women's prisons.

While from the excesses of their past lives many of the women are irritable and unreasonable, on the other hand afflictions have made them tender and sensitive, generally quick to realize their faults and ready to acknowledge and promise amendment. Still, there is here, as in all prisons, occasionally one, whom, owing to some peculiarity of organization, it is impossible to reach with any controlling influence. Not insane, but wilful, mischievous, vicious and contaminating to the last degree. One person of this description, who cannot be removed from the observation of, and contact with, the other inmates is sufficient to bring, for the time being, an entire prison into disorder, of a greater or less degree.

The peculiar construction of this building leaves no place from the cellars to the attics, where a noisy inmate of the above description can be so located that she cannot, at will, disturb at least one hundred and fifty hard-working women, keeping them awake the entire night; or, in another direction, the hospital with its sick and nervous patients, and the nursery with its little children, are perfectly at her mercy, which, I need not remind you, is not likely to be either too timely or plentiful. In the recent case, which at my solicitation you have had the charity to transfer, I was as powerless



to prevent these damaging results as I should have been in my own private residence. Understanding her power, an inmate of this class takes full advantage of the situation; she knows the construction of the building, knows the law forbids the infliction of personal injury or pain; and thus armed, proceeds with her din. The loosely laid wooden floors are "sounding boards," and the long corridors "whispering galleries" for her amusement and assistance, and through these she pours her volleys of abuse, profanity and vulgarity into the ears of all other inmates, young or old, willing or unwilling.

The remedy for this painful and quite unnecessary evil, would be in the simple construction of three or four solid cells entirely apart from the main structure, but within its enclosure, made perfectly comfortable, but of such a character and seclusion that any noise made within them could by no means be communicated to the inmates of the prison proper; where the person could be mercifully free from all bodily restrictions, as handcuffs and jackets, — comfortable, safe, and harmless either to herself or others. Such a structure would be small and inexpensive, tending in every direction towards economy, wisdom and mercy, and I most earnestly hope it may be found worthy your wise consideration, or, if more is required, the consideration of the State authorities as well.

Several entertainments have been given on holiday and other occasions, all of which have been highly appreciated by the inmates, especially those of the Perkins institution for the blind, and the young ladies of Wellesley College.

Our thanks are due to Mr. A. C. Harris of Framingham for several fine gifts of pears from his grounds for the use of the inmates, by whom they were highly appreciated.

The privilege of becoming personally responsible for my own bonds (\$10,000) having been accorded me by His Excellency the Governor, the funds were duly forwarded by my bankers and deposited in the treasury of the Commonwealth, where they remain; and I desire to return my sincere thanks to Mr. Gleason, the State treasurer, for the generous spirit in which he has accepted a charge outside

his legitimate duties, and the courtesy which he has extended to me.

While the number of male employees remains substantially the same, there has been, owing to the simplifying of the work in many directions, a considerable diminution, amounting to some six, in the number of matrons required for the management of the inmates.

For the valuable aid and cheerful co-operation of all officers and employees, I desire, not only on behalf of myself, but my valued predecessor as well, whose sentiments I am certain I voice, to return my most sincere and heartfelt thanks. Their patient and courteous forbearance with the unavoidable annoyance of a strange direction, their cheerful helpfulness and loyalty, will remain a grateful pleasure in my memory.

My thanks in behalf of this institution are also due to His Excellency the Governor for the kindly interest he has at all times manifested in its welfare.

And, further, I beg your honorable Board will allow me, in the name of the institution, its employees and myself, to tender to you, and especially to Mrs. Johnson, who so kindly holds this as her special charge, our grateful thanks for your earnest co-operation, zealous help and unremitting kindness.

I am, with great respect,

CLARA BARTON,

*Superintendent.*

SHERBORN, Dec. 31, 1883.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Cash received from all sources, . . . . .	\$80,297 14	
Cash paid out as per vouchers in Auditor's department and receipts of State Treas- urer in hand, . . . . .		\$80,297 14
	<u>\$80,297 14</u>	<u>\$80,297 14</u>

## RECAPITULATION.

Cash received of State Treasurer as per twelve monthly schedules presented to Auditor's department, . . . . .	\$64,501 14	
Cash of the same on special schedules, . . . . .	\$204 14	
Cash of the same on special schedule, . . . . .	5,756 88	
	<u>5,961 02</u>	
Cash paid per twelve monthly schedules, vouchers in Auditor's department, . . . .		\$64,501 14
Cash paid amount of special schedules above,		5,961 02
	<u>\$70,462 16</u>	<u>\$70,462 16</u>
Balance of appropriation for 1882 and not expended Oct. 1, 1882, . . . . .	\$30,735 14	
Cash paid from above from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1882, . . . . .		\$25,581 75
Balance unexpended subject to draft, . . . .		5,153 39
	<u>\$30,735 14</u>	<u>\$30,735 14</u>

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1883.

Salaries not exceeding . . . . .	\$23,000 00	
Current expenses, not exceeding . . . . .	40,000 00	
Cash paid salaries, nine months, to Sept. 30, 1883, . . . . .		\$15,445 39
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$63,000 00	\$15,445 39

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$63,000 00	\$15,445 39
Cash paid current expenses, nine months, to Sept. 30, 1883,		23,474 00
Balance unexpended subject to draft, salaries,		7,554 61
Balance unexpended subject to draft, current expenses,		16,526 00
	<u>\$63,000 00</u>	<u>\$63,000 00</u>

## EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages,	\$20,841 72	
Running expenses,	43,659 42	
Special schedules,	5,961 02	
	<u>          </u>	\$70,462 16

## INCOME.

Machine-work, shirts (Rothschild & Co.),	\$5,575 40	
Machine-work, mittens (Ernest Porter),	606 74	
Hand-work, brushes (Diatite Co.),	1,303 15	
Netting-hammocks (Brantingham & Deforest)	14 85	
Making jumpers (B. L. Luther),	83 25	
Laundry-work,	1,248 67	
Needle-work,	217 11	
Housekeeping,	19 40	
Sales of offal,	172 29	
of bones, junk, produce, etc.,	361 37	
of standing grass,	198 75	
of stump-lifter to E. H. Cummings,	19 00	
of second-hand stump-lifter to John H. Reed,	15 00	
	<u>          </u>	\$9,834 98
Cash received for income as above,	\$9,834 98	
Cash paid State Treasurer as per receipts,		<u>\$9,834.98</u>



SALARIES AND WAGES OF OFFICERS, MATRONS, DEPUTIES, ASSISTANT  
MATRONS, AND EMPLOYEES,

*Either Permanent and Resigning during the Year, or Temporarily  
Engaged to supply Vacancies created by the Vacation of Permanent  
Matrons.*

Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, Superintendent, Oct. 1, 1882, to Feb. 1, 1883, . . . . .	\$500 00	
Lucina E. Dodge, Teacher, Oct. 1, 1882, to Aug. 19, 1883, . . . . .	443 04	
(Duties transferred to the chaplain, Miss Harrold.)		
Hiram A. Stevens, Treasurer and Steward, October 1, 1882, to July 30, 1883, . . .	1,245 83	
	<hr/>	\$2,188 87
(Office and duties transferred to the super- intendent, Aug. 1, 1883.)		

*Matrons.*

Clara E. Knowles, to Aug. 13, 1883, . . .	\$304 30	
Sarah A. Pine, to April 1, 1883, . . . .	175 00	
	<hr/>	479 30

*Deputy Matrons.*

Ella M. J. Hooper, to May 18, 1883, . . .	\$189 17	
Delia A. Thurston, to Sept. 14, 1883, . .	286 67	
Ellen A. Brown, to Aug. 12, 1883, . . .	233 33	
H. Adelle Peckham, to Feb. 6, 1883, . . .	88 60	
	<hr/>	797 77

*Assistant Matrons.*

Julia Pierce, to July 26, 1883, . . . . .	\$205 55	
Georgiana Vroom, to Aug. 8, 1883, . . .	213 20	
Susie P. Brooks, to April 5, 1883, . . . .	127 78	
Eva A. Newhall, to Sept. 3, 1883, . . . .	222 92	
Alethia S. Deuell, to July 11, 1883, . . .	193 60	
Flora L. Tarbox, to Nov. 1, 1882, . . . .	20 84	
Adeline A. Sawyer, temporary, from May 21, 1883, to Aug. 2, 1883, . . . . .	50 00	
Maybel Moses, temporary, from Aug. 9, 1883, to Sept. 16, 1883, . . . . .	26 39	
Sarah F. Pemberton, temporary, from Aug. 12, 1883, to Sept. 16, 1883, . . . . .	24 30	
	<hr/>	1,084 58
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .		\$4,550 52

## 54 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

*Amount brought forward,* . . . . . \$4,550 52

*Employees.*

Mary E. McGraw, temporary, from June 28, 1883, to Sept. 10, 1883, . . . . .	\$48 00	
Mary E. Partridge, temporary, 14 days in July, 1883, . . . . .	9 33	
Mary E. Trask, temporary, from July 15, 1883, to Aug. 16, 1883, . . . . .	20 00	
George F. Wiggin, watchman, to Jan. 18, 1883, . . . . .	218 00	
James Farley, farmer, to Nov. 1, 1882 (1 month), . . . . .	50 00	
		<hr/>
		345 33
Miss Foster, one week, paid from general fund. (See "Miscellaneous.")		

## CORPS OF OFFICERS, MATRONS, AND EMPLOYEES,

*Holding position at the close of the fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1883.*

## SALARIES AND WAGES.

Clara Barton, Superintendent from May 1, 1883, . . . . .	\$625 00	
Dr. L. M. Hall, Physician, . . . . .	1,000 00	
Susan P. Harrold, Chaplain, . . . . .	1,000 00	
Agnes S. Goulding, Deputy Superintendent, . . . . .	600 00	
Cora C. Macbrien, Clerk, . . . . .	500 00	
		<hr/>
		\$3,725 00

*Matrons.*

Cassie A. Kendall, . . . . .	\$350 00	
Abbie F. Wade, . . . . .	350 00	
Alice E. Bartlett, . . . . .	338 33	
Ruthett Adams, deputy and matron, . . . . .	287 37	
Gertrude Brannen, deputy and matron, . . . . .	336 53	
Frances A. Morton, deputy and matron, . . . . .	284 16	
		<hr/>
		1,946 39

*Deputy Matrons.*

Martha Stafford, . . . . .	\$289 17	
Helen Flett, . . . . .	300 00	
Nellie Parker, . . . . .	300 00	
Sarah Parry, . . . . .	300 00	
Emma S. Newhall, . . . . .	300 00	
Lucy A. Cook, assistant-matron and deputy, . . . . .	306 53	
		<hr/>
		1,795 70

*Amount carried forward,* . . . . . \$12,362 94

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$12,362 94
Jane Farrington, assistant and deputy,	\$295 84	
Emily S. Elliot, from July 31, 1883,	50 83	
Mary J. Dunway, from Aug. 17, 1883,	36 67	
	<hr/>	383 34

*Assistant Matrons.*

Eliza Morrison, deputy and assistant,	\$259 45	
Emma A. Pond,	250 00	
Mary R. Fitch, employee and assist.-matron,	135 00	
Sarah E. Goodrich, from Aug. 2, 1883,	40 97	
Mary J. Perry, from Aug. 11, 1883,	34 72	
Annie S. Seaver, from Aug. 14, 1883,	32 63	
	<hr/>	752 77

*Employees.*

Annie Campbell, employee from Aug. 14, 1883,	\$23 50	
Benjamin M. Hardy, engineer,	1,200 00	
Herbert O. Green, fireman,	600 00	
James P. Manning, fireman,	600 00	
Edward P. Simpson, carpenter,	720 00	
Amos B. Holden, stableman,	720 00	
Daniel W. Haynes, farmer and watchman,	665 17	
Franklin Gaines, storekeeper and general work,	600 00	
Luther B. Gaines, painter and general work,	600 00	
George O. Bent, watchman,	730 00	
S. H. Warren, watchman from Feb. 14, 1883,	456 00	
J. H. Wheeler, watchman from March 1, 1883,	428 00	
	<hr/>	7,342 67
		<hr/>
		\$20,841 72

*Officers of the Reformatory Prison for Women for the Year*

NAME.	1882.			1883.	
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.
<b>GENERAL OFFICERS.</b>					
<i>Superintendents.</i>					
Eliza M. Mosher, M. D., . .	\$125 00	\$125 00	\$125 00	\$125 00	-
Clara Barton, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Physician.</i>					
Lucy M. Hall, M. D., . .	83 34	83 33	83 33	83 34	83 33
<i>Chaplain.</i>					
Susan P. Harrold, . . .	83 34	83 33	83 33	83 34	83 33
<i>Treasurer and Steward.</i>					
Hiram A. Stevens, . . .	125 00	125 00	125 00	125 00	125 00
<i>Deputy Superintendent.</i>					
Agnes S. Goulding, . . .	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
<i>Teacher.</i>					
Lucina E. Dodge, . . .	41 66	41 67	41 67	41 66	41 67
<i>Clerk.</i>					
Cora C. Macbrien, . . .	41 66	41 67	41 67	41 66	41 67
Total, . . . . .	\$550 00	\$550 00	\$550 00	\$550 00	\$425 00
<b>SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.</b>					
<i>Matrons.</i>					
Cassie A. Kendall, . . .	\$29 16	\$29 17	\$29 17	\$29 16	\$29 17
Clara E. Knowles, . . .	29 16	29 17	29 17	29 16	29 17
Alice E. Bartlett, . . .	29 16	29 17	29 17	29 16	29 17
Abby F. Wade, . . . .	29 16	29 17	29 17	29 16	29 17
Sarah A. Pine, . . . . .	29 16	29 17	29 17	29 16	29 17
Lucy A. Cook, . . . . .	29 16	29 17	29 17	6 80	-
Gertrude Brannen, . . .	-	-	-	22 36	29 17
Frances A. Morton, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Ruthett Adams, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . . . .	\$174 96	\$175 02	\$175 02	\$174 96	\$175 02
<i>Deputy Matrons.</i>					
Ella M. J. Hooper, . . .	\$25 00	\$25 00	\$25 00	\$25 00	\$25 00
Martha Stafford, . . . .	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
Helen Flett, . . . . .	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
Delia A. Thurston, . . .	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
Nellie Parker, . . . . .	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
Sarah Parry, . . . . .	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
Ellen A. Brown, . . . .	25 00	14 17	25 00	5 83	-
Ruthett Adams, . . . .	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
Frances A. Morton, . . .	25 00	10 83	-	23 33	25 00
Gertrude Brannen, . . .	25 00	25 00	25 00	5 83	-
Emma S. Newhall, . . .	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
H. Adelle Peckham, . . .	20 83	10 83	-	-	-
Jane Farrington, . . . .	-	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
Lucy A. Cook, . . . . .	-	-	-	19 17	25 00
Eva A. Newhall, . . . .	-	-	-	-	25 00
Eliza Morrison, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Emily S. Elliot, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Mary J. Dunway, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . . . .	\$295 83	\$285 83	\$275 00	\$279 16	\$300 00



ending Sept. 30, 1883, with Amount of Salaries, by Months.

1883—Continued.							Total for Year.
March.	April.	May.	June	July.	August.	September.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$500 00
-	-	\$125 00	\$125 00	\$125 00	\$125 00	\$125 00	625 00
\$83 33	\$83 34	83 33	83 33	83 34	83 33	83 33	1,000 00
83 33	83 34	83 33	83 33	83 34	83 33	83 33	1,000 00
125 00	125 00	125 00	125 00	120 83	-	-	1,245 83
50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	600 00
41 67	41 66	41 67	41 67	41 66	26 38	-	443 04
41 67	41 66	41 67	41 67	41 66	41 67	41 67	500 00
\$425 00	\$425 00	\$550 00	\$550 00	\$545 83	\$409 71	\$383 33	\$5,913 87
\$29 17	\$29 16	\$29 17	\$29 17	\$29 16	\$29 17	\$29 17	\$350 00
29 17	29 16	29 17	29 17	26 16	12 64	-	304 30
29 17	29 16	29 17	29 17	29 16	29 17	17 50	338 33
29 17	29 16	29 17	29 17	29 16	29 17	29 17	350 00
29 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	175 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94 30
29 17	29 16	29 17	29 17	29 16	29 17	29 17	255 70
-	29 16	29 17	29 17	29 16	29 17	29 17	175 00
-	-	-	-	-	16 53	29 17	45 70
\$175 02	\$174 96	\$175 02	\$175 02	\$174 96	\$175 02	\$163 35	\$2,088 33
\$25 00	\$25 00	\$14 17	-	-	-	-	\$189 17
25 00	25 00	25 00	\$25 00	\$25 00	\$14 17	\$25 00	289 17
25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	300 00
25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	11 67	286 67
25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	300 00
25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	300 00
-	-	-	-	25 00	9 17	-	104 17
25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	-	16 67	-	241 67
25 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	109 16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 83
25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	300 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31 66
25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	275 00
25 00	-	8 33	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	177 50
25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	-	-	-	125 00
-	-	-	-	6 67	25 00	25 00	56 67
-	-	-	-	83	25 00	25 00	50 83
-	-	-	-	-	11 67	25 00	36 67
\$300 00	\$250 00	\$247 50	\$250 00	\$232 50	\$276 68	\$261 67	\$3,254 17

*Officers of the Reformatory Prison for Women for the Year*

NAME.	1882.			1883.	
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.
<i>Assistant Matrons.</i>					
Eliza Morrison, . . . .	\$20 84	\$20 83	\$20 83	\$20 84	\$20 83
Julia Pierce, . . . .	20 84	20 83	20 83	20 84	20 83
Georgianna Vroom, . . .	20 84	20 83	20 83	20 84	20 83
Susie P. Brooks, . . . .	20 84	20 83	20 83	20 84	20 83
Eva A. Newhall, . . . .	20 84	20 83	12 50	-	-
Jane Farrington, . . . .	20 84	-	-	-	-
Emma A. Pond, . . . .	20 84	20 83	20 83	20 84	20 83
Flora L. Tarbox, . . . .	20 84	-	-	-	-
H. A. Peckham, . . . .	-	11 80	20 83	20 84	3 47
E. A. Brown, . . . .	-	9 03	-	15 97	20 83
A. S. Dewell, . . . .	-	20 83	20 83	20 84	20 83
Mary R. Fitch, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Lucy A. Cook, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Adeline A. Sawyer, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Sarah E. Goodrich, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Maybel Moses, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Mary J. Perry, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Sarah F. Pemberton, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Annie S. Seaver, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . . .	\$166 72	\$166 64	\$158 31	\$161 85	\$149 28
<i>FEMALE EMPLOYEES.</i>					
Mary R. Fitch, . . . .	\$10 00	-	-	-	-
Alethia S. Dewell, . . . .	20 00	-	-	-	-
Mary E. McGraw, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Mary E. Partridge, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Mary E. Trask, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Annie E. Campbell, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . . .	\$30 00	-	-	-	-
<i>MALE EMPLOYEES.</i>					
<i>Engineer.</i>					
Benjamin M. Hardy, . . .	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00
<i>Farmers.</i>					
Daniel W. Haynes, . . . .	55 00	55 00	55 00	31 17	-
James Farley, . . . .	50 00	-	-	-	-
<i>Carpenter.</i>					
Edward P. Simpson, . . .	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
<i>Storekeepers and men of all work.</i>					
Franklin Gaines, . . . .	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
Luther B. Gaines, . . . .	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
<i>Stableman.</i>					
Amos B. Holden, . . . .	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
<i>Firemen.</i>					
Herbert A. Green, . . . .	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
James P. Manning, . . . .	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
<i>Watchmen.</i>					
George O. Bent, . . . .	62 00	60 00	62 00	62 00	56 00
George F. Wiggan, . . . .	62 00	60 00	62 00	34 00	-
Daniel W. Haynes, . . . .	-	-	-	28 00	56 00
S. H. Warren, . . . .	-	-	-	-	28 00
J. H. Wheeler, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . . .	\$649 00	\$595 00	\$599 00	\$575 17	\$560 00

ending Sept. 30, 1883, etc. — Continued.

1883 — Continued.							Total for Year.
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	
\$20 83	\$20 84	\$20 83	\$20 83	\$15 28	-	-	\$202 78
20 83	20 84	20 83	20 83	18 05	-	-	205 55
20 83	20 84	20 83	20 83	20 84	\$4 86	-	213 20
20 83	2 78	-	-	-	-	-	127 78
-	-	-	-	20 84	20 83	\$2 08	97 92
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 84
20 83	20 84	20 83	20 83	20 84	20 83	20 83	250 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 84
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56 94
20 83	20 84	20 83	20 83	-	-	-	129 16
20 83	20 84	20 83	20 83	6 94	-	-	173 60
-	20 84	20 83	20 83	20 84	20 83	20 83	125 00
-	20 84	13 89	-	-	-	-	34 73
-	-	6 94	20 83	20 84	1 39	-	50 00
-	-	-	-	-	20 14	20 83	40 97
-	-	-	-	-	15 28	11 11	26 39
-	-	-	-	-	13 89	20 83	34 72
-	-	-	-	-	13 19	11 11	24 30
-	-	-	-	-	11 80	20 83	32 63
\$145 81	\$169 50	\$166 64	\$166 64	\$144 47	\$143 04	\$128 45	\$1,867 35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$10 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 00
-	-	-	\$1 33	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$6 67	48 00
-	-	-	-	9 33	-	-	9 33
-	-	-	-	10 00	10 00	-	20 00
-	-	-	-	-	8 50	15 00	23 50
-	-	-	\$1 33	\$39 33	\$38 50	\$21 67	\$130 83
\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$1,200 00
55 00	55 00	55 00	55 00	55 00	55 00	55 00	581 17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 00
60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	720 00
50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	600 00
50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	600 00
60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	720 00
50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	600 00
50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	600 00
62 00	60 00	62 00	60 00	62 00	62 00	60 00	730 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84 00
62 00	60 00	62 00	60 00	62 00	62 00	60 00	456 00
62 00	60 00	62 00	60 00	62 00	62 00	60 00	428 00
\$661 00	\$655 00	\$661 00	\$655 00	\$661 00	\$661 00	\$655 00	\$7,587 17

*Summary of Officers and their Salaries, by Months, for the Year Ending Sept. 30, 1883.*

MONTHS.	General Officers.	Matrons.	Deputy Matrons.	Assistant Matrons.	Female Employees.	Male Employees.	Total.
<b>1882.</b>							
October, . . . . .	\$550 00	\$174 96	\$295 83	\$166 72	\$30 00	\$649 00	\$1,866 51
November, . . . . .	550 00	175 02	285 83	166 64	-	595 00	1,772 49
December, . . . . .	550 00	175 02	275 00	158 31	-	599 00	1,757 33
<b>1883.</b>							
January, . . . . .	550 00	174 96	279 16	161 85	-	575 17	1,741 14
February, . . . . .	425 00	175 02	300 00	149 28	-	560 00	1,609 30
March, . . . . .	425 00	175 02	300 00	145 81	-	661 00	1,706 83
April, . . . . .	425 00	174 96	250 00	169 50	-	655 00	1,674 46
May, . . . . .	550 00	175 02	247 50	166 64	-	661 00	1,800 16
June, . . . . .	550 00	175 02	250 00	166 64	1 33	655 00	1,797 99
July, . . . . .	545 83	174 96	232 50	144 47	59 33	661 00	1,798 09
August, . . . . .	409 71	175 02	276 68	143 04	38 50	661 00	1,703 95
September, . . . . .	383 33	163 35	261 67	128 45	21 67	655 00	1,613 47
Total, . . . . .	\$5,913 87	\$2,088 33	\$3,254 17	\$1,867 35	\$130 83	\$7,587 17	\$20,841 72



## EXPENSES OTHER THAN SALARIES.

While having served as Treasurer and Steward only during the last two months of the fiscal year, and having the report to make for the full year, and no report having been left by the former Treasurer and Steward of the previous ten months, I have felt it just and due to him that the special accounts of his books should be placed in a separate column, as I have done below.

	Bills and Accounts for ten months, from Sept. 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883.*	Bills and Accounts for two months, from July 1 to Sept. 1, 1883.†
<i>Subsistence.</i>		
Flour, . . . . .	\$2,575 20	\$729 00
Rye, oatmeal, graham small flours, . . . . .	204 23	29 57
Bolted meal, . . . . .	125 59	25 65
Crackers, . . . . .	209 92	24 63
Milk, . . . . .	1,377 71	177 96
Eggs, . . . . .	144 28	33 35
Butter and cheese, . . . . .	691 83	121 30
Beef, . . . . .	2,632 35	482 31
Veal, . . . . .	240 20	31 00
Mutton and lamb, . . . . .	683 74	133 42
Poultry, . . . . .	462 21	48 07
Pork and lard, . . . . .	357 52	18 89
Salt fish, . . . . .	292 12	89 19
Fresh fish, . . . . .	257 46	46 44
Vegetables and fruit, . . . . .	593 72	106 70
Potatoes, . . . . .	723 32	-
Beans and pease, . . . . .	190 74	17 02
Coffee, tea, chocolate, shells, . . . . .	322 42	39 08
Dry fruit, . . . . .	106 27	4 29
Sugar and molasses, . . . . .	782 67	156 10
Small groceries, . . . . .	213 26	8 10
Salt, . . . . .	32 75	-
Ice, . . . . .	352 23	-
<i>Clothing.</i>		
Toweling, . . . . .	136 88	-
Cotton and wool flannel, . . . . .	235 50	92 66
Cotton cloth, . . . . .	89 20	21 40
Denims, . . . . .	161 28	-
Gingham checks, . . . . .	587 99	-
Dress goods, . . . . .	93 08	-
Hats, . . . . .	1 00	-
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$14,876 67	\$2,436 13

\* July accounts audited and paid in August.

† September bills and accounts audited and paid in October.

*Financial Statement — Continued.*

	Bills and Accounts for ten months, from Sept. 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883.	Bills and Accounts for two months, from July 1 to Sept. 1, 1883.
<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$14,876 67	\$2,436 13
Shoes, . . . . .	467 88	43 51
Shawls, . . . . .	—	63 00
Pins, needles, thread, knitting cotton, buttons, etc., . . . . .	210 17	49 38
<i>Furniture and General Furnishing.</i>		
Brushes and brooms, . . . . .	92 51	10 50
Tinware, hardware, woodenware, repairs, . . . . .	477 67	8 30
Crockery and table ware, . . . . .	191 51	50
Linings and grates, . . . . .	—	10 00
Toilet soap, . . . . .	5 72	21 60
Fruit jars, . . . . .	—	7 75
Carpeting, . . . . .	47 12	—
Repairing lounge, . . . . .	—	5 00
Scouring and polishing, . . . . .	29 50	—
Shades and fittings, . . . . .	10 39	—
Sundries, . . . . .	24 80	—
<i>Hospital Supplies.</i>		
Medicines, bottles and corks, . . . . .	315 95	41 34
Vaccine, . . . . .	13 00	—
Spirits, . . . . .	8 50	2 75
Disinfectants, . . . . .	10 79	—
Poultice cloth, . . . . .	—	5 16
Instruments, . . . . .	126 22	14 86
Spectacles, . . . . .	13 39	—
Sundries, . . . . .	28 00	—
<i>Laundry.</i>		
Potash, . . . . .	122 52	39 33
White wax and paraffine, . . . . .	—	13 96
Bluing, . . . . .	19 10	10 00
Starch, . . . . .	52 47	—
Soap, . . . . .	103 13	—
Wringers, . . . . .	—	10 00
<i>Bedding.</i>		
Repairing, check coverings and husks, . . . . .	217 11	—
<i>Blank Books, Printing and Stationery.</i>		
Blank books, . . . . .	26 75	—
Library " . . . . .	160 40	—
Writing " . . . . .	22 00	—
Periodicals, . . . . .	31 31	—
Envelopes and letter paper, . . . . .	44 55	39 92
Printing, . . . . .	70 08	17 15
Miscellaneous stationery, . . . . .	139 98	18 82
Twine, waste and wrapping paper, . . . . .	66 27	—
Sundries, . . . . .	66 34	—
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$18,091 80	\$2,868 96

*Financial Statement—Continued.*

	Bills and Accounts for ten months, from Sept. 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883.	Bills and Accounts for two months, from July 1 to Sept. 1, 1883.
<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$18,091 80	\$2,868 96
<i>Fuel and Lights.</i>		
Coal,	9,354 71	—
Labor,	100 50	—
Gasoline,	578 50	167 79
Matches and tapers,	36 50	—
Oil,	30 68	—
Wood,	86 15	—
<i>Engineer's Department.</i>		
Piping, fixtures and oil,	159 07	90 95
Labor,	25 37	—
Brick,	25 00	—
Repairs,	155 82	—
Stock,	78 40	—
Waste,	11 34	—
Sundries,	929 90	—
<i>Stable.</i>		
Straw,	33 12	—
Hay,	147 75	—
Oats,	199 85	21 50
Shoeing,	53 54	—
Harness repairs,	23 96	3 28
Wheelwrighting,	34 77	30 25
Painting carriages, etc.,	—	62 87
Medicine,	1 72	—
Stabling,	15 00	—
<i>Sewing and Knitting Machines.</i>		
New machines,	360 00	80 00
Repairing sewing machines,	119 26	28 75
Repairing knitting machines,	23 63	—
Sewing-machine needles,	48 00	—
Tools, scissors, blocks and mallets,	35 83	—
<i>General Alterations and Repairs.</i>		
Lumber,	166 78	14 49
Slate,	179 97	—
Lime and cement,	10 25	1 90
Nails and hardware,	157 76	21 80
Mason work,	18 72	—
Labor,	339 57	23 62
Blacksmithing,	65 55	—
Wire netting,	—	5 90
Drugs, paints, varnish, etc.,	258 06	—
Rope,	—	5 07
Repairs,	54 15	1 00
Reservoir,	3,061 83	—
Sundries,	77 63	—
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$35,150 44	\$3,428 13

*Financial Statement — Continued.*

	Bills and Accounts for ten months, from Sept. 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883.	Bills and Accounts for two months, from July 1 to Sept. 1, 1883.
<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$35,150 44	\$3,428 13
<i>Agriculture and Improving Grounds.</i>		
Fertilizers,	80 66	6 00
Seeds,	43 14	—
Labor,	385 03	—
Sewerage,	24 50	—
Tools,	15 09	—
Teaming,	—	13 65
Hens,	18 08	—
Sundries,	72 12	—
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Freights by railroad,	2,834 52	16 58
Freights by express,	412 32	74 95
Discharged prisoners' fares,	256 55	25 87
Expenses removing insane prisoners,	28 42	15 28
Season tickets and small fares,	108 47	1 06
Treasurer's expenses,	80 28	—
Treasurer's expenses in July,	—	6 07
Superintendent's fares to Boston and ex- penses,	—	8 51
Superintendent's bills,	39 70	—
Telegraph and telephone communications,	37 41	3 17
Postage,	163 70	15 00
Expenses, two men taking inventory,	—	50 00
Miss Foster for labor (one week),	—	5 00
Table-cloth defaced by prison laundry,	—	1 00
Barrels and casks,	—	3 40
Rent for carriage,	21 00	—
Telephone rent,	34 42	—
Insurance,	9 28	—
Prayer desk and confessional,	15 00	—
Expense of entertainments,	27 55	—
Land rent, 4 years,	20 00	—
Small purchases and small bills,	108 07	—
	\$39,985 75	\$3,673 67
<i>Special Bills.</i>		
Burial ground,	\$204 14	—
Sprinklers,	\$1,569 34	—
Hydrants,	2,442 51	—
Tinning,	1,745 03	—
	5,756 88	—



*Financial Statement — Concluded.*

	Bills and Accounts for ten months, from Sept. 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883.	Bills and Accounts for two months from July 1 to Sept. 1, 1883.	Total.
<b>SUMMARY.</b>			
Subsistence, . . . . .	\$13,571 74	\$2,322 07	\$15,893 81
Clothing, . . . . .	1,982 98	269 95	2,252 93
Furniture and general fur- nishing, . . . . .	879 22	63 65	942 87
Hospital supplies, . . . . .	515 85	64 11	579 96
Laundry, . . . . .	297 22	73 29	370 51
Bedding, . . . . .	217 11	—	217 11
Blank books, printing and sta- tionery, . . . . .	627 68	75 89	703 57
Fuel and lights, . . . . .	10,187 04	167 79	10,354 83
Engineer's department, . . . . .	1,384 90	90 95	1,475 85
Stable, . . . . .	509 71	117 90	627 61
Sewing and knitting machines, General alterations and repairs, Agriculture and improving grounds, . . . . .	586 72	108 75	695 47
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	4,390 27	73 78	4,464 05
	\$39,985 75	\$3,673 67	\$43,659 42
Salaries and wages, . . . . .	—	—	20,841 72
Special bills, . . . . .	—	—	5,961 02
Total expenditures, . . . . .	—	—	\$70,462 16
Appropriations unexpended — balance, . . . . .	\$29,234 00	—	—

**FARM PRODUCTS.**

The following-named articles, produced here, have been principally consumed in the prison :—

Potatoes, . . . . .	45 bushels.	Sweet corn, . . . . .	25 bushels.
Tomatoes, . . . . .	53 “	Grapes, . . . . .	13 “
Pease, . . . . .	23 “	Berries, . . . . .	123 quarts.
Beans, . . . . .	10 “	Eggs, . . . . .	285 dozen.
Melons, . . . . .	10 barrels.		

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Commissioners of Prisons.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The sixth annual report of the hospital department of the Reformatory Prison for Women is hereby respectfully submitted:—

## SUMMARY.

Patients remaining in hospital Oct. 1, 1882, unable to work,	6	
Oct. 1, 1882, able to do light work,	2	
Oct. 1, 1882, able to do full work,	7	
Oct. 1, 1882, nursery women,	10	
	—	25
Admissions to hospital during year,	231	
	—	
Total,	256	
Discharged,	197	
Died,	0	
	—	197
Remaining in hospital Oct. 1, 1883, unable to work,	12	
Oct. 1, 1883, able to do light work,	12	
Oct. 1, 1883, able to do full work,	6	
Oct. 1, 1883, nursery women,	9	
	—	39
Total,	236	
Largest number in hospital at any one time, Sept. 24, 1883, unable to work,	11	
Largest number in hospital at any one time, Sept. 24, 1883, able to do light work,	12	
Largest number in hospital at any one time, Sept. 24, 1883, able to do full work,	7	
Largest number in hospital at any one time, Sept. 24, 1883, nursery women,	10	
	—	40

Smallest number in hospital at any one time, Nov. 4, 1882, unable to work, . . . . .	4
Smallest number in hospital at any one time, Nov. 4, 1882, able to do light work, . . . . .	6
Smallest number in hospital at any one time, Nov. 4, 1882, able to do full work, . . . . .	2
Smallest number in hospital at any one time, Nov. 4, 1882, nursery women, . . . . .	13
	— 25
Largest number of infants at any one time, Dec. 11, 1882, . . . . .	15
Smallest number of infants at any one time, May 1, 1883, . . . . .	10
Daily average, . . . . .	12.1
Died, . . . . .	2
Daily average in hospital, infants included, . . . . .	43.2
Daily average of prisoners not in hospital, but receiving local treatment, . . . . .	21.4
Daily average of prisoners not in hospital, but regularly re- ceiving medical treatment, . . . . .	138
Daily average of prisoners sick in cells, not admitted to hos- pital, . . . . .	1.6
Daily average of prisoners at sick calls, . . . . .	29.6
Whole number of prescriptions to "dispensary patients," . . . . .	9,310

## DISEASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

<i>Medical.</i>		Insane, . . . . .	15
Alcoholism, . . . . .	4	Malaria, . . . . .	5
Asthma, . . . . .	2	Malingerer, . . . . .	2
Anæmia, . . . . .	2	Masturbation, . . . . .	6
Ascarides, . . . . .	2	Menorrhagia, . . . . .	14
Bronchitis, . . . . .	1	Miscarriage, . . . . .	2
Chlorosis, . . . . .	1	Morphia habit, . . . . .	3
Constipation, . . . . .	5	Neuralgia, . . . . .	2
Delirium tremens, . . . . .	5	Old age, . . . . .	1
Diarrhœa, . . . . .	13	Pachymeningitis, . . . . .	2
Dysentery, . . . . .	5	Pertussis, . . . . .	2
Dyspepsia, . . . . .	2	Pharyngitis, . . . . .	7
Enteritis, . . . . .	1	Phthisis, . . . . .	4
Epilepsy, . . . . .	3	Pregnancy (complications of), . . . . .	6
Erysipelas, . . . . .	2	Puerperal fever, . . . . .	1
Gastralgia, . . . . .	1	Quinsy, . . . . .	1
Gastric ulcer, . . . . .	1	Rheumatism, . . . . .	9
Gonorrhœa, . . . . .	8	Slight ailments, . . . . .	6
Hæmoptysis, . . . . .	4	Syphilis, . . . . .	51
Heart disease, . . . . .	2	Tonsillitis, . . . . .	6
Hysteria, . . . . .	3		—
Indigestion, . . . . .	2	Total, . . . . .	214

<i>Surgical.</i>		Keratitis, . . . . .	1
Abscess, . . . . .	4	Ophthalmia neonatorum, . . . . .	5
Adenitis, . . . . .	3	Trichiasis, . . . . .	2
Cancer (removed), . . . . .	1		—
Chancroids, . . . . .	5		11
Dislocation, . . . . .	1		
Fistulæ in ano, . . . . .	4	<i>Aural diseases,</i> . . . . .	5
Hernia, . . . . .	6		
Mammary Abscess, . . . . .	3	<i>Confinement,—</i> primiparæ, . . . . .	8
Periarthritis, . . . . .	1	multiparæ, . . . . .	4
Ruptured perinæum,—old, . . . . .	1		—
recent, . . . . .	2		12
Skoliosis, . . . . .	1		
Sprain, . . . . .	5	Total number of cases, . . . . .	306
Synovitis, . . . . .	3		
Tonsils (removed), . . . . .	1	<i>Treated in Probation Department.</i>	
Ulcers, . . . . .	8	Alcoholism, . . . . .	38
Uvula (removed), . . . . .	2	Gonorrhœa, . . . . .	3
Uterine disease, . . . . .	12	Hernia, . . . . .	4
Vesico-vaginal fistula, . . . . .	1	Insanity, . . . . .	5
Total, . . . . .	64	Rheumatism, . . . . .	5
		Syphilis, . . . . .	58
<i>Ophthalmic.</i>		Other ailments, . . . . .	37
Conjunctivitis, . . . . .	2		—
Iritis, . . . . .	1	Total, . . . . .	150

The daily average of prisoners for the year was 245 (those absent on indenture not included); the average daily number in hospital unable to work, 8.7, or 3.5 per cent. of the whole. Adding to this 1.6, the average daily number sick in cells, gives 10.3, or 4.2 per cent. of the whole number, off duty on account of illness.

About the usual number have been in a diseased condition when committed; the records showing that of 246 women committed during the year, 185 were at once placed under medical care. While here the inmates have in most cases improved rapidly in health,—an important step toward reformation. No death of a prisoner has been recorded since June 17, 1881, a period of two years and three months.

The buildings and grounds have continued in good sanitary condition.

During the year, seven prisoners were reported as insane, examined by a lunacy expert in consultation with the prison physician, and recommended for removal to a lunatic hos-



pital. Of these, two had previously been inmates of an asylum for the insane; four were recorded as insane, or of unsound mind, when committed to the prison; one developed acute mania while serving her sentence, she having suffered from a similar attack about one year previous to her commitment. Six of these women were removed to the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, two of them in March and four in July. The two former were returned to the prison after about four months. One of these is now in Taunton Lunatic Asylum; the other is at large, her term of sentence having expired. The four sent in July are still retained at the hospital in Worcester. The seventh case has not been removed from the prison, and will probably be retained here until about the time of the expiration of her sentence, when she will be taken to the asylum to which she has been assigned.

There are at present more than twenty insane women in the prison who should be cared for and permanently held in a hospital for the insane; but owing to the great objections to having the criminal insane associated with the non-criminal classes in these institutions, and also to their overcrowded condition, no reports have been made of these cases, and they have been retained here, greatly to the detriment of the prison, and with little or no benefit to themselves. That there is great necessity for separate hospital accommodations for this class of patients cannot be questioned.

Thanking your honorable Board for the constant interest and the many kindnesses which you have shown me in my work,

I remain yours, with great respect,

LUCY M. HALL,

*Physician.*

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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*To the Commissioners of Prisons :*

In her fifth annual report your Chaplain can make mention of but little that is new in the special work committed to her hands.

Although the individuals who call for our care and oversight are constantly changing, yet the moral and intellectual condition of the women who are coming to and going from our institution is essentially the same. Either from inherited evil tendencies or untoward influences which have given to them an evil bent, these women come to us with vicious habits of thought and life fastened upon them; apparently, in many cases, not only devoid of moral principle but so stultified in mind and conscience by their long-continued wrong-doing that they are almost blinded to all moral distinctions. So vividly are we impressed with this sad fact that we feel nothing short of a new creation can effect the result we would fain hope for from our labors.

With such illustrations before us, we realize, as never before, the necessity for fallen human nature to cry out, "Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me."

To eradicate these early-formed vicious tendencies; to inspire with new and worthy motives; to develop, if possible, a realizing sense of their wrong-doing; to create new desires and aims, is the great and all-important work we have set before ourselves. While our sympathies go out to these women personally, and we feel constrained to do all we may to rescue them from their low estate, for their own sakes, yet, with every thoughtful person, we cannot ignore the in-

jury this class of people does to society and the importance to the community at large of having their steps turned into the paths of virtue and respectability. It is only as these women become purer in thought, as their consciences are so moved as to awaken better resolves, that we can even begin to look for an amended life; a life, let us remember, which, as soon as the sentence here, whether it be longer or shorter, has expired, is to be lived in the communities of our beloved Commonwealth. A serious thought it is that if these go out unchanged in thought and purpose, they go out contaminated and contaminating; but if they have here absorbed, as it were, into their very being the principles which ensure pure and upright conduct, then we have cause to thank God that not only are they themselves infinitely benefited thereby, but that the State has reason to rejoice that these, by God's blessing upon the efforts put forth at the institution it has opened and so generously supported, have been transferred from the criminal class to that of honorable, self-supporting citizens — that their presence, instead of being regarded with dread, is welcomed as they come back to the outside world to make themselves useful in positions which they are fitted to fill, and for which, in a large number of cases the discipline and instruction in the prison itself has fitted them. The building up of character, however, is universally acknowledged to be a slow process, under the most favorable circumstances, and with the best material to work upon. Surely, then, much more continuous and patient labor is needful before these, who have been so long accustomed to do evil, shall learn to do well. A very large majority of our women are committed for the shortest time the law allows — one year. To bring about this radical transformation, to so effectually change the current of their lives that, when wholesome prison restraint and the better influences to which they are here subjected are removed, they may still pursue the upward way, is indeed a great result to look for as the product of one short year's efforts. We are more and more convinced that from longer periods of detention we might reasonably look for more permanent results. Many young women here,



not yet twenty years old, have but just crossed the portal of vicious indulgence; they have been snatched away from their evil associations before they have sounded the depths of wretchedness to which, sooner or later, these associations would assuredly bring them. They come to us regretful only because they are taken from a life which, to their perverted tastes, is full of attractions, and begin at once to count the days and weeks before their sentences will expire and they can return to its sinful, alluring pleasures. It seems important, that especially these younger ones, with their false and misleading ideas, should be made to feel that "the way of transgressors is hard" by a more lengthy deprivation of liberty, which, after all, is the punishment they feel most keenly. A wholesome fear of again being deprived of their liberty, would in itself have a deterrent effect, and although we aim at nothing short of imbuing them with genuine moral and religious principle, yet we feel that no possible help or restraint should be overlooked or left untried in dealing with these erring ones. Our own personal efforts, both in the chapel exercises and as we have met them from day to day with private words of counsel and cheer, have invariably been met with encouraging response, and we can but hope and believe that the future life of many of our women may prove that the good seed sown has found permanent lodgment in their hearts. The morning and evening devotions in the chapel have continued uninterruptedly during the year. There has been no change in the order of the Sabbath services since the last report. The earnest attention of the women, and their evident interest in the truths presented to them from Sabbath to Sabbath, lead us to feel that these truths must have a salutary and beneficial effect upon them.

The duties heretofore discharged by the teacher, have, the past month, been added to those of the Chaplain. The opportunity of meeting in this new capacity those who need school privileges, and also of coming in contact with all as they write to their friends (for the care of the letter-writing is included in the new duties), is valued for the additional



hold upon the women that such intercourse will naturally give, and which, even in these few days, is apparent.

Feeling our own insufficiency for these things and the need of looking unto God for that “Wisdom that is profitable to direct,” we would, grateful for the past and trusting for the future, enter hopefully upon the labors of another year.

Respectfully submitted,

SUSAN P. HARROLD, *Chaplain.*

SHERBORN, Sept. 30, 1883.

# INDEX.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT :	PAGE.
Officers and changes, . . . . .	3
Financial condition of prison, . . . . .	4
Abolition of office of treasurer and steward, . . . . .	4-6
The prison school, . . . . .	6
Protection against fire, . . . . .	7
Commitments and discharges, . . . . .	8
Transferred prisoners, . . . . .	9
Offences of prisoners committed during year, . . . . .	10
Certain social conditions of prisoners, . . . . .	12
Intemperate young prisoners, . . . . .	14
Ages of prisoners, . . . . .	15
Nativity and parentage of prisoners, . . . . .	16-19
Offences of American-born prisoners, . . . . .	21
Re-commitments, . . . . .	22
Importance of long sentences, . . . . .	24-26
Grading and classification, . . . . .	26-29
Length of sentences during past year, . . . . .	30
The probation system and its results, . . . . .	31-35
Offences of prisoners remaining at end of year, . . . . .	36
Length of sentences of prisoners remaining at end of year, . . . . .	37
Whence prisoners were received, . . . . .	39
The Dedham Home, . . . . .	41
Estimates, . . . . .	42
<hr/>	
SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT, . . . . .	43
FINANCIAL STATEMENT, . . . . .	51
PHYSICIAN'S REPORT, . . . . .	66
CHAPLAIN'S REPORT, . . . . .	70













